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THE WAR.

Evidence of Marshal Bazaine's Treachery at Metz.

Provisions for a Winter Siege Found in the Arsenals.

The Courage of the National Guard of Paris Impeached.

Emigration of the American Colony from Paris.

Latest Advices from the Beleaguered City.

Opening of the Bombardment of Neu-Brisach.

METZ.

Evidence of Bazaine's Treason—Provisions to Last Till March Found—The Captured Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special correspondent at Metz telegraphs, on the 24: "I am informed, from a trustworthy source, that the Prussians have found in the magazines and arsenals of the fortress, stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison until March."

BOURBAKI WATCHED.

Gen. BOURBAKI has been under strict surveillance since his visit to Chislehurst.

THE PRISONERS.

SAARBRUCK, Nov. 2.—Four trains with prisoners arrived here on Sunday and Monday. Seventy thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saarlouis, and 25,000 are now en route to Treves.

BAZAINE AND HIS SUITE.

Marshal BAZAINE, accompanied by Col. VIZ-LETTE and eight other officers, arrived here on Monday, and put up at the Hotel du Nord. Prince MURAT, with seventy-eight French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night. Marshals CANROBERT and LEBOEUF are with the Emperor at Wilhelmshoe.

PARIS.

News from Within the City—Securing the Records of the British Embassy—Outwork Operations—Prussian Batteries—Manufacture of Arms—Expecting the Bombardment—Rumors About Metz—Vinoures and Blanque.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The following advices from Paris are dated Oct. 28. The Government has decreed that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor will be conferred only for distinguished military services....A credit of 40,000 francs is accounted for at the Post-office Department by balloons constructed for postal service. M. DUPUY de LOME has been charged with the direction of the works for making the balloons....All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Paris on the 28th....Orders had been given at the British Embassy to place all documents and valuables in the cellars....The journals of Paris announce that Bavarian prisoners captured by encounters with the investing forces were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling to it the attention of the civilized world.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—The Government is in receipt of advices from Paris to Oct. 28. The Prussians had resumed, in force, some positions which they had previously abandoned; from others they had been dislodged after hard fighting, and the Parisians held these points and were fortifying them. The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Meudon and Bagneux.

MAKING GUNS AND ARMS.

The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed an iron-clad locomotive, armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily employed in the manufacture of Chassepots and light artillery. The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces.

EXPECTING THE BOMBARDMENT.

The *Electeur* says the Prussian siege guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded at any moment.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEFENSE—FOOD RIOT.

No doubts are anywhere expressed of ability to hold out for weeks, perhaps months. The supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until Dec. 15, while the salted provisions will supply the city five weeks longer. It seems, however, that the stores are not judiciously distributed. On the 25th ult., a riot occurred in a market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The populace rushed into the market *en masse*, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

NEWS OF BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION.

Rumors of the capitulation of BAZAINE were circulated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. *Le Combat*, FELIX PYAT's newspaper, charged the Government with knowing the fact, and withholding it from the public. The citizens, incensed at this accusation, destroyed all the copies of PYAT's journal they could find, and sought to arrest the editor. The *Journal Officiel* published an indignant denial, the Government not deeming it possible that BAZAINE could betray his trust.

GENERAL CITY NOTES.

FLOURENS and BLANQUE failed to secure reelection as officers of battalions of the National Guard, which they had commanded for more than a month. The journals deem this a proof of the intention of the Parisians to maintain order....Gen. TROCHU had received 20,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens for the equipment of a battery....The subscribers to the national loan were numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions had been paid in of the portion due Oct. 21....There was sufficient saltpetre in the catacombs to make powder for six months....At the Comédie Française matinées were given to raise funds to the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.... All advices from Paris coincide with the statement that the utmost determination prevailed, and that the defense would certainly be obstinate and prolonged.

Later From Within the City—The Supplies—Fortifications of Both Armies—Hate for the Germans—All Foreigners Permitted to Leave Paris—M. Thiers' Visit to the Capitals.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—News has been received from Paris to Oct. 29. The people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Great numbers of new enrollments in the National Guard had been made in order to strengthen the defenses of the fortifications. Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase 2,000 pieces, which were being rapidly made at the various works. It was estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the 1st of January, the supply on hand being ample. Work on the fortifications was progressing actively, in the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large redan was in course of construction there, which was expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line. The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Bezons, before Courbevoie, and at Fay Meudon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Choisy-le-Roi.

GUNS PRESENTED TO THE CITY.

Three hundred breech-loading cannon had been constructed and presented to the Government by private citizens.

HUMANITY TO THE PRUSSIANS.

The *Moniteur* (of Paris) notices, as a proof of the humanity of the French, the fact that, Prussians wounded, who died in the French ambulance hospitals, were followed to their graves by French soldiers.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The publication of the *Journal Officiel* will be suspended, and an official bulletin will be issued instead. A corps of artillery had been organized at Paris which would be armed with mitrailleuses, raised by subscription and presented to the Government.

ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Paris newspapers are filled with details of the enrollment of volunteers from the national guard for active service. A platform was built on the Place du Panthéon, on which was placed the motto: "Citizens, the country is in danger." Under this were inscribed the dates 1792 and 1870. Drums beat the charge, and as the crowd filled the Lunare, the rear of the cannonading beyond the walls could be heard. The Mayor delivered a patriotic address, at the close of which thousands pressed forward to enrol their names. The Sixtieth Battalion of the National Guard volunteered *en masse*. In the schools, the boys over sixteen years of age drill daily. It is claimed that such a formidable system of defense by barricades has been arranged, that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault.

ANOTHER STATEMENT ABOUT THE LOAN.

The sum paid in on the National loan already amounted to over 70,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Wooden huts have been sent to the army before Paris....All foreigners in Paris have been offered passes to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 1, via LONDON, Nov. 2.—The loss of the Second Division of the Infantry Guard on the 30th ult. was 24 officers and 449 men....Fort Mt. Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage whatever....M. THIERS reports nothing new from Paris.

Will the National Guard Fight—Unfavorable News Suppressed by the Authorities.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Paris, writes on the 26th: We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean a bombardment or not. The National Guards are not worth their salt. In the last sortie we had 50,000 men, and they could not stand against 5,000. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight.

ISOLATION—SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

Full Paris dispatches to the 20th have been received. The news is unimportant. Communication with the outside world is still partially maintained. English journals of the 5th had been received. The Government steadily suppresses all unfavorable news. The prosecution against the *Verite* was for the publication of false intelligence, known officially to be true.

DISCOURAGEMENT.

Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that may bring the evil to an end.

Government Surveillance of the Press—The Arrest and Release of M. Portalis—Wykoff's Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Paris letters to the 22d ult. received here, contain but little of interest beyond the evidence of increased scarcity of provisions and the gradual hopelessness of securing deliverance. The arrest of EDWARD PORTALIS, the editor of *La Verite*, was for publishing news of the proclamation of the "Rouge Republic." After the examination of the accused, the following letter appeared in *La Verite*, addressed to the editor:

GENTLEMEN: I learned during the course of the preliminary interrogatory to which, according to custom, M. PORTALIS was subjected yesterday at the prison, that he positively refused to make known the source from which was derived a part of the information published on Saturday last, which, to the surprise of all, and deeply caused his arrest. Consequently I deem it my duty to make known to the *Juge d'Instruction* that I gave PORTALIS the news about the *Republique Rouge* being proclaimed at Lyons, and also of an analagous movement in the quarter of Montmartre; and I declared to him that I received the information from a member of the Diplomatic Corps, who saw it in a late number of a London paper. The letter goes on to explain how PORTALIS first took the precaution to speak to TROCHU, and then sent the news in the form of an interrogatory to the Governments. The writer declares that the arrest has profoundly surprised the American world in Paris, and concludes as follows:

I admit that the situation is exceptional, and that the Government, in the interest of all the citizen strangers, are obliged to exercise more vigilant watchfulness than at ordinary times, but I cannot admit that the population of Paris, which exhibits at the present moment a calm, resolute courage, approaching the sublime in the presence of the most formidable army in Europe, can be frightened at reading an article in a journal even when it is printed in extraordinary type and contains disagreeable words. In preference of the accusation, of which I am the innocent cause, I consider myself in honor bound to claim my share of the responsibility. In the name of the services of PORTALIS, rendered sacred to the cause of the national defense; in the name of the liberty of the Press, often eloquently defended by men who now sit in the Hotel de Ville, allow me to ask his liberation.

Respectfully, HENRY WYKOFF, of New-York.

The letter fell like a bomb-shell in the Government camp. It was evidently a PRUSSIAN device, FAVRE cried, "a second BISMARCK has come to judgement!" ROCHEFORT rushed to the barricades, and TROCHU stood to guard against surprise. The orderlies and the aides clattered the pavements in all directions. The unfortunate journalist was instantly ordered set secret. Nobody was allowed to see him without a special permit. Eventually WYCOFF was summoned before a Judge and PORTALIS was liberated. This mole-hill mountain shows the present Government is following closely the heels of the Empire in its treatment of the Press.

Emigration of the American Colony from Paris—Arrivals in London—Mr. Washburne and Jules Favre.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Commander SELIMS E. WOODSWORTH, of San Francisco, reports much suffering among the poor in Paris up to the 25th. The short allowance of fresh meat, which is of bad quality, through want of proper fodder, was severely felt. All sickness is rapidly increasing and taking an epidemic form. Shevalier WIKOFF is expected in London to-morrow. Mr. KANE reports that, among those remaining in Paris are DURAND of Chicago, SHEPHERD of Cincinnati, WILLIAM B. BOWLES and wife, and Mr. DREXEL, partner of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. HARRY SROOM left on the 20th, with the largest party. They are expected to-morrow. The escape of the Americans is due entirely to the firmness of Minister WASHBURNE, the French Government having refused permission. Mr. WASHBURNE waited on JULES FAVRE and said: "M. FAVRE, after great exertion and trouble, I have succeeded in gaining from the army investing Paris permission for a number of Americans heading to pass the lines. This is a great favor, for the object of the enemy must be to keep as many persons here as possible. You now refuse these females the privilege of leaving and securing their safety. I beg to say that unless you instantly allow their departure, I will withdraw myself, cease all diplomatic relations with you, and report the facts to my Government in Washington."

M. FAVRE immediately granted the required permission.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

The Advance on Lyons—Prussian Movements—Intelligence from Dijon.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special correspondent at GARIBALDI'S head-quarters, telegraphs on the 1st: The Prussians made a demand on Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of 30,000 men. A strong body is now moving on Lyons. Fifteen hundred cavalry passed today near Genelis, where we were yesterday reconnoitering. We hold our position. Numerous Italians, especially Genoaies, are arriving.

Garibaldi's Success in the Department of Jura—How Dijon was Lost—Bombardment of Neu-Brisach—Disbanding Landwehr.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—GARIBALDI'S head-quarters are at Offlanges. In the encounters with the enemy near Besançon he captured over 1,000 prisoners. The Department of Jura is now free from the presence of the Prussians, who are going northward, closely followed by the French. The loss of Dijon was due to the tardy arrival of the French artillery.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is said that GARIBALDI'S expedition is paralyzed by the jealousy of the French officers.

BOMBARDMENT OF NEU-BRISACH.

The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns on Neu-Brisach and Fort Nortier at ½ o'clock this morning.

TEUTONIZING ALSACE.

German geographical names are being substituted for the French in the Province of Alsace.

DISBANDING LANDWEHR.

The Landwehr doing duty with the army at Metz, will be disbanded and sent home. The railway bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl has been repaired.

MONTHELIARD AND GRAY.

The Germans deny the French reports of a victory at Montbéliard, asserting that there are no German troops in that vicinity.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 1, via LONDON, Nov. 2.—The outposts of Gen. WERDER'S command encountered the French near Gray, on the 27th ult., two days before the occupation of Dijon, and repulsed them at all points, taking fifteen officers and 800 men prisoners.

AFFAIRS AT TOURS.

A Deputation Urge M. Gambetta to Call a Levée en Masse—His Reply—Impossibility of the Garibaldians—The Army of the Loire—Manifest En Remplire Tours.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A deputation of 2,000 persons called upon M. GAMBETTA at Tours yesterday. The deputations were authorized representatives of political organizations throughout the country. They were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the Government resolutions asking for a *levée en masse*, and the appointment of committees for the Departments, to be charged with hastening the popular uprising. M. GAMBETTA addressed the deputation, urging that it were better for Frenchmen that they determine to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fall if the people will that it stand. The Government has bent its every energy to the task of defense. Efforts had been made and were still being made to procure arms and munitions. But the people must assist the Government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant, and must not expect the Government to surmount obstacles which their themselves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

GARIBALDI.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of GARIBALDI'S Sardinian officers and their crude organizations, which relieved the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

INACTION OF ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The *Moniteur* complains of the inactivity of the Army of the Loire, which it says now numbers fully 100,000 men. Nothing official has been received at Tours from the Army of the Loire.

BOURBAKI—MEZIRI.

The Government at Tours has accepted Gen. BOURBAKI'S resignation....MEZIRI has gone to Tours.

Prosecution of the War—Patriotism in Marseilles—Receipts of the San Francisco Remittances Acknowledged.

TOURS, Nov. 2—Evening.—Addresses to the Government, demanding the energetic prosecution of the war, continue to pour in from all parts of the country. At Marseilles, M. DELPACH, the Mayor, gave in his resignation, in order that he might be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declared the women may well call cowards now all able-bodied men who do not join the army. M. ALPHONSE GANT has been appointed Administrator of the Government at Marseilles, in place of ESQUIROS, resigned. The *Moniteur* acknowledged the receipt by Minister GAMBETTA of a sum of money from the French residents of San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reinforcements from Bavaria Discontinued—Progress of German Unification—Escape of French Prisoners—Visitors at Wilhelmshohe—The Orleanists.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bavarian Government has been instructed to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris. A dispatch to the *Times* dated Versailles, Tuesday, says that the negotiations between the North and South German States looking to a Germanic Union are progressing favorably. It has been decided that King WILLIAM is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany....The escape of M. PAUL CASSAGNAC from the Prussians and his arrival at Vienna are confirmed....The Duchess of HAMILTON and the Princess of MONACO were among the visitors at Wilhelmshoehe on Tuesday. M. PIETRI, who had left Cassel, was recalled by telegraph. The Empress EUGENIE left Wilhelmshoehe, yesterday. She travels strictly incognito. The *Standard*, this morning contradicts, by authority, the report of a conference of Legitimists and Orleanist chiefs at Coppet, in Switzerland.

TOURS, Nov. 2—The Government has established a Prize Court at Havre. The citizens of Havre have subscribed 2,000,000 francs to the new national loan.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING, in a communication to the TIMES in reference to a set of diamond ear-rings, desires us to correct the statement that they had been disposed of at the bazaar for $100, they having brought $205. As the name and address of the lady who donated these precious stones is unknown to the Consul-General, he can, he says, only by means of the public Press, impart to her the assurance that her treasure has not been given away under its real value.

The Fair of the German Patriotic Ladies' Aid Society, of Union Hill, N. J., which was held last week at the Club-house, in Union Hill, is reported to have been a success. The articles which were disposed of in a drawing, will be distributed to the holders of the tickets during this week.

At the Stadt Theatre a performance was given last night for the benefit of the German ladies' benevolent fund. The opera of the "Trumpeter" was presented at the Pavilion, No. 688 Broadway. An operatic concert by a troupe of vocalists was given in aid of the wounded soldiers, and widows and orphans of the armies of both nations. The proceeds of the twin concert at Newark for the benefit of the German Hospital Fund of Newark it is reported, amounted to not less than $5,555 50. Of the prizes only $100 were paid out, while the rest was donated to the hospital fund by the winners.

French Republican Union—The Remnant Encouraged—Encouragement to the French Republicans.

At their meeting last Sunday morning, the French Republican Union of this City adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Magistrates, in condemning the citizens who were defending the Constitution, made themselves the slaves of the Empire, and the purveyors of its prisons and of its scaffold.

Whereas, All the Generals of the Empire knew no better how to maneuver than any of their lieutenants, and have obtained their grades only by bowing their heads in assisting their master, and in killing the people with grape-shot.

Whereas, the enemy has invaded France, where he pillages, burns, outrages and ravishes all, in accord with the imperialists, a chief of whom, the Marquis de VILLES, has dared to call the Prussians their allies.

Whereas, Treachery is the order of the day, and the immense loss of a few strong places, badly or not at all defended, should no more discourage the French than the success of the Southern armies during the two first years of the rebellion in America discouraged the United States in defending the unity and integrity of their territory. The French Republican Union in the United States believes it to be its duty to tell the French again how to organize. On the contrary it says to them: Arise, people! to arms, all! Be revolutionary before all! Have confidence in your strength! One million of Prussians cannot annihilate a million of 40,000,000 determined to be free. Form committees of public safety in all your communes, so as to arm yourselves and peek out the traitors. War to the invaders, to them also to the imperial traitors! Death to the former at any cost! Never more peace! No more truce! Victory or death! It says to the French governors: The decree are your sentences; make them execute themselves. Let the people, the true people, disgraced (massive), chastise them! The Government officials have been false; let them be punished and replaced by others! The Generals of the Empire have betrayed; let them be replaced by new officers, strike them off and replace them with young officers, when the soldiers shall have chosen! Do all this! At last you will be powerful. The revolution alone can save all.

Relief for Sick and Wounded.

Twenty thousand sick and wounded soldiers were found alive in the surrendered City of Metz, and 25,000 others are reported to have died there during the past four weeks. And, before the Prussian forces had succeeded in isolating that strongholds and BAZAINE'S army, nearly 150,000 men had fallen, killed or wounded, nearly 40,000 more had fallen in the three days' battles that culminated in Gravelotte.

The Prussian system of medical and hospital administration for the German forces has fairly incorporated into itself the sanitary humanitarian and relief societies that have offered voluntary aid, so that it seems now possible to support all the sick and wounded, and to make the civilized world may offer its aiding in the relief of the sick and wounded. Let our American-born citizens promptly send their share of contributions for this noble work of neutral aid. The International Central Committee for succor to the sick and wounded, at Geneva, has responded to the American branch in New-York, that "there is certainly great need of money."

Startling Suicide in Chrystie-Street.

At 1 o'clock this morning a most shocking affair occurred in the house of HERMAN SCHEULLER, on the first floor of No. 101 Chrystie-street. The family, consisting of SCHEULLER, his wife and one son, aged about twelve years, retired at the usual hour, and at the time stated the wife was awakened by the report of a pistol at her side, and the spurting of blood in her face. In sprang from her bed, said she was horrified to find her husband a bloody and disfigured corpse. The pistol with which he had ended his life was grasped in his right hand, with the muzzle in his mouth. The son was instantly sent to the Eldridge-street Police Station-house, where Sergeant ROBBINS was on duty, and he at once dispatched an officer to the house. Before his arrival there, however, Sergeant LOCKWOOD and Officer O'BRIAN, who were on patrol, had arrived on the scene and taken possession of the corpse. Mrs. SCHEULLER, upon being questioned, said that she could give no reason for the act of her husband, except that they had a trivial quarrel, yesterday morning, about money matters, of which she did not give the details. The deceased was a cigar-maker forty-three years of age, and was very comfortable in his pecuniary circumstances. The Coroner will be notified this morning, and at the inquest, which will be held today, all the facts of the case will probably be elicited.

Cause of the Wire-Workers' Strike at Worcester, Mass.

The Worcester *Gazette*, in assigning a reason for the strike of the wire-workers in one of the departments of WASHBURN & MOEN'S establishment, says:

A part of the men engaged in wire-drawing are paid by the "piece," each man's wire being weighed and credited to him daily. Formerly, at the Quinsigamond Works, the scales, on which the wire was weighed, stood in a passage in the rear of the workmen, but the room being narrow the scales were in the way of laborers who were continually wheeling wire in the passage, and last Spring they were removed to a more convenient location. No objection was made to this move, and no complaints were made till last week. Monday, when the workmen notified the President of the Company that unless the scales were restored to their old location, they would strike. He visited them the next day, heard their statements and explained the reason for the removal, offering the men to send them a ticket with the amount of their work as soon as each barrow was weighed, and if they distrusted the weigher, each man might stop his machine and go and see his own work weighed. They were not satisfied, and accordingly quit work, the members of the Wire-drawers' Association at the head, and Grove-street people, joining in the strike; some 300 or more men are thus out of employment.

Women's Rights and the Bachelors—A Rebuke from "Sojourner Truth."

During the womans rights gathering at Providence, R. I., the old colored woman, SOJOURNER TRUTH, made the following remarks on the fashions and follies of the age:

"I'm awful hard on dress, you know, Women; you forget that you are the mothers of creation; you forget your sons were cut off like grass by the war, and the land was covered with their blood; you rig yourselves up in panniers (Grecian bendbacks and dumpsies); yes, and mothers and gray-haired grandmothers wear high-heeled shoes and humps on their heads, and put them on their babies, and stuff them out so that they keel over when the wind blows. Oh, mothers, I'm ashamed of you! What will such lives as you do for humanity? When I saw them women on the stage at the Women's Suffrage Convention, the other day, I thought, what kind of reformers be you, with goose wings on your heads, as if you were going to fly, and dressed in such ridiculous fashion, talking about reform and women's? 'Pears to me you had better reform yourselves first. But Sojourner is an old body, and will soon go out of this world into another, and wants to say when she gets there, 'Lord, I have done my duty, I have told the whole truth and kept nothing back.'"

Body-Snatching in Camden—Profits of the Business.

From the Montreal Witness, Nov. 1.

Regularly as every winter comes round, and the medical colleges open, we hear of cases of body-snatching, and although search warrants have frequently been issued by our courts, yet somehow, the resurrectionists contrive to elude detection. Early last week, some young Montrealers visited Sorel, and under cover of a dark night made a raid on a graveyard, disinterred the body of a young woman who had only been buried a few days previous, and carried off the corpse. They left some of the "dead clothes," which led to the alarm being given, and the police in Montreal were apprised of the affair, and although the steamboat and railway trains have been watched, no trace of the body has yet been found, although it is believed that it was brought to this city. This body-snatching, with such a few years, is quite a profession, and during a session they will bring perhaps between thirty and sixty "subjects," which are worth from $15 to $25, according to the demand and supply. We have heard of one case which occurred in a dissecting-room in this city, two years ago of the corpse of a young woman, when laid on the table, being recognized as that of a student's sister, who had died only two weeks previous. Such cases as the above are very rare, but somewhat similar ones have occurred of students being called to operate upon the corpses of people whom they had known in life.

Some of the Pennsylvania Democrats are exceedingly wroth with the Chairman of their Luzerne County Committee and publicly accuse him of betraying their cause in the late election, and demand that "the hireling and traitor" be deposed from his office.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Victim of the Cambria Disaster Washed Ashore—Accident at a Political Meeting in Manchester, England—Austria and the Roman Question—Vaster Emmanuel Going to Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The corpse of a female in a jacket and red flannel skirt, and wearing gold ear-rings and a necklace—supposed to be a victim of the *Cambria* disaster—washed ashore at Ballycin Island, Ulster County, in the north of Ireland, two days ago.

PIERRE JULES BAROCHE, formerly French Minister of Justice, is dead.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Last night, while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way, and many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not yet ascertained.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. She suggests, however, that a conference of the Powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL is expected here this evening. He will go to Rome about the 15th. The Barberini palace is now proposed as his residence.

Ministerial Crisis in Holland—Protestant Worship Still Interdicted at Rome—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The reports which have been in circulation of a Cabinet crisis in Holland, are confirmed. Drs. FOCK and VAN BOSSE have been intrusted with the reconstruction of the Ministry.... Gen. LA MARMORA continues the Pope's interdict against the erection of a place of Protestant worship in Rome, and the Protestant chapel will remain outside the walls....The ship *Cygnus*, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, has arrived at Ramsgate, having received damage in collision with a vessel unknown.

RIOT AT NORFOLK.

Disturbance at a Political Meeting—Pistols Used in the Crowd—Several Persons Severely Wounded.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—A large crowd of whites and blacks collected before the City Hall, last night, to hear political addresses from Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. JAMES H. PLATT, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election; Ex-Gov. WELLS, of Virginia; Prof. LANGSTON, (negro,) of Howard University, Washington, and others. Ex-Mayor FRANK DECROIT was elected Chairman. After Gov. WELLS and Secretary ROBESON had addressed the crowd, and while Prof. LANGSTON was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until firearms were very freely used, and several volleys from small arms were fired in rapid succession. At the commencement of the firing, the crowd broke in wild disorder, scattering in every direction. The Police attempted to quell the disturbance, but, owing to their small force, were unable to accomplish much. After the crowd had dispersed, it was found that no one had been killed, but many, white and black, had been wounded. Among the seriously wounded was JOHN T. DANIEL, a well-known white citizen of this city, and a leading Republican, who occupied a position on the speaker's stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro badly cut was found dead in an alley, a few squares from the scene of the row.

THE SOUTH.

Assassination of an Ex-Confederate Officer in Mississippi—The Long Suicide at New Orleans—Arrest of Burglars.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—Gen. W. P. BRANTLEY, a prominent Ex-Confederate officer, was brutally assassinated, this morning, near the town of Winona. No clue to the perpetrator has been obtained. This is the third violent death at that town within two months. The first was that of A. J. BRANTLY, assassinated two months ago; the second, of Capt. CONNER, cousin of BRANTLY, who was killed by a man named COLLINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The body of Mr. A. B. LONG has been exhumed, and a thorough examination showed congestion of the brain. Four ounces of extraneous matter was found on the brain. The evidence all points to a suicide. The razor has been identified as belonging to LONG.... PIERRE BERTIN and JEAN CARPOVILLE have been committed as the burglars of ROCHEREAUX' safe. Seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds, found in possession of BERTIN, have been identified by ROCHEREAUX.

THE EAST.

Arraigned for Passing Counterfeit Money—Sad Case of Accidental Death—Rev. Mr. Fulton and Lager-Beer—Mysterious Disappearance of a Steamer—The Weather in Maine.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—JOSEPH A. DAVIS has been held for trial in $2,000 by Commissioner HALLETT, charged with passing counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y....Mrs. J. C. PRATT, in feeble health and crazed by the death of her husband, a respectable and wealthy citizen of Roxbury, wandered away on Monday night and fell into an open street-drain, causing her death. Mr. PRATT died on Sunday night, and both will be buried to-morrow.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A card appears in the *Evening Traveller*, signed by Rev. Drs. TAYLOR and SIMMONS, secretaries of the Home Mission Board of New-York, substantially affirming the truth of Rev. Mr. FULTON'S account of his interview with THEODORE TILTON concerning the charges preferred by the latter relative to the "lager-beer drinking."....The Boston, Hartford and Erie bankruptcy case came up today, but after argument was postponed till Wednesday next.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 2.—The small steam propeller *Victoria*, held here under attachment, mysteriously disappeared on Monday night, causing considerable anxiety to the friends of SIMON WALKER, of Cape Elizabeth, the keeper on board, who has disappeared with her. The steamer is owned by DAVIDS, WILLIS, of Mystic, Conn.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 2.—The meteorological observer of the Smithsonian Institute, in this city, reports the average temperature of October, 1870, as 56° 1°, nearly five degrees warmer than that of the corresponding month in 1869 and about thirteen degrees warmer than that of October, 1868.

Fire and Loss of Life at Stratford, Conn.—A Woman Smothered to Death, and Another Seriously Injured.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Early this morning, a fire broke out in the attic of Mrs. CORNISH'S boarding-house, on Church-street. There were two sleeping-rooms in the attic, one occupied by the cook and the chamber-maid, and the other by Miss ROSA HILL, a boarder. The cook got up before 4 o'clock, and went down-stairs, carrying a lighted candle. She evidently set something on fire in the attic, for soon after she had gone down-stairs, Miss HILL awoke, and found her bed ablaze. She rushed to the window, shrieked for help, and jumped out, striking on a roof about fifteen feet below, and rolling off into a narrow space to the ground, between the buildings. She received severe bruises probably not fatal injuries. The chamber-maid, named LUCIA HENNESSY, aged eighteen years, was found on the floor of her room, smothered to death. Only the upper part of the building was injured by fire, though the furniture in the lower portion was damaged by water. The house and furniture are fully insured in Hartford offices.

THE WEST.

Desperate Encounter on a Western River—An Old Hunter Assaulted by Three Men—He Kills Them All and Recovers Seven Bullets in His Own Body.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—Intelligence received from south-east Missouri gives an account of a desperate and fatal affray which occurred on VERNERS RIVER, on Friday last. ANDERSON SHEPHARD, an old hunter, sixty-five years of age, was in his boat on the river, when he was approached by another boat containing three men, whose names are not given, but between whom and SHEPHARD an old feud existed. As soon as the boats came within shooting range one of the men fired at SHEPHARD and broke his right arm. SHEPHARD seized his rifle, rested it on the side of the boat and killed his assailant. The two others then commenced firing on him, but he managed with his teeth and left hand to load his rifle, and finally, after receiving seven bullets in his body, killed them both. He then managed to reach the shore, where he was received by persons attracted to the river bank by the firing and taken home, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Geological Explorations in Wyoming—The Native Territory Very Fertile—Fire at Cincinnati.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 2.—Prof. HAYDEN, United States Geologist, has just returned from his geological explorations in Wyoming Territory. His success the present season has been greater than ever before. In his preliminary report, which will be ready for publication in January next, he speaks very highly of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory. He left Cheyenne Aug. 4, passed westward along the base of the Laramie range, by way of Laramie Peak, Sweetwater, and South Pass to Fort Bridger Pass in the Medicine Bow Mountains. He has carefully tested the soil on the hills and in the valleys and found them possessed of great fertility. No part of the Territory was found that would not yield by irrigation forty bushels of wheat per acre. His collections in all departments of natural history are very extensive.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 2.—A fire, this morning, in the stables in the rear of HENRY HIRTZER'S wholesale liquor-store on Court-street, occasioned a loss of about $6,000. Assistant Engineer JACOB HUGHES was considerably hurt by falling down the stairs of the burning building.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—A man and woman, unknown, were killed near Columbus, Ind., this morning, by a Jeffersonville train, while attempting to cross the track in a wagon.

BASE-BALL.

The White Stockings and Mutuals—They are to have Another Trial of Skill on Friday at Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Last evening, before leaving for Cincinnati, the Mutuals, of New-York, sent a challenge to the White Stockings, of Chicago, to play a match game, not for the championship, but for a still further test of supernority between the two clubs. They proposed that the game should take place at Cincinnati, if the ground there could be had. This morning the White Stockings received a dispatch from the Mutuals, saying the ground at Cincinnati could be had on Friday, and making a formal challenge. This the White Stockings accepted, and will leave to-morrow morning for Cincinnati to play the game.

Red Stockings vs. Mutuals—The Former Victorious by a Score of 25 to 7.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The Red Stockings defeated the Mutuals, of New-York, today, by a score of 25 to 7. The game was called at the close of the eighth inning, on account of the darkness.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Red Stockings	3	4	6	2	3	1	3	2	25
Mutuals	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	7

About 2,000 persons were present.

Labor Meeting at Buffalo—Opposition to the Introduction of Chinese.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A large meeting of the Labor Reform Anti-Chinese League was held at Kremlin Hall to-night. Stirring addresses were made by ALEXANDER TROUP, of New-York, and others. Resolutions were passed encouraging Europeans, but bitterly denouncing the importation of Chinese or coolie labor as a system of slavery worse than the African slavery in the Southern States, and detrimental to honest white labor. Capitalists engaged in the importation of coolies were styled slave-dealers and kidnappers. The Representatives in Congress were called on to put an end to the traffic which must eventually demoralize labor and bring ruin to the country.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—Chancellor EAST today refused to grant an injunction against the sale of State interest in the Edgefield and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads. The sale of these and other railroads will take place as advertised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The amount of treasure shipped to New-York by mail during the past week is $23,000, all in silver bullion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2—WALTER BROWN is at the lake coaching LANDERS for the race to-morrow, and BUTLER is getting O'LEARY ready. The latter gives promise by his practice of doing better than ever before.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Today, the New-York Central Railroad authorities at Suspension Bridge put on a large force and laid a track, further blocking the approaches to the bridge, where the Erie Junction Railway had located their line. An attempt was made, last night, to burn the bridge across Cayuga Creek, which has been lately erected. At this point the tracks of the Central and Erie Junction roads run alongside.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The sale of the stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road was again postponed today, because of an order issued by Judge INGRAHAM staying proceedings by the Sheriff until an appeal, taken from Judge BARNARD'S order dissolving the injunction, can be heard and decided.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—At the Fair today there were 15,000 persons in attendance. To-morrow will be the closing day.

The Mackerel Fisheries—Closing of the Season.

From the Cape Ann Advertiser, Oct. 29.

The mackerelling season of 1870 is fast drawing to a close, and by the middle of November the Bay fleet will all have arrived home, and the business closed up for the year. The shore fleet have done nothing for the past fortnight, and many of the vessels have abandoned the business and hauled up. The mackerel have struck off much earlier this season than in former years, consequently the hopes which were entertained of a good catch in October to wind up the year's work successfully have been dissipated. Still the catch of the season has been much larger than that of last, probably double, and most of the fleet have done a fair year's work. One schooner has been lost in the business. The Bay fleet, as a general thing, have done rather slim, the restrictions placed upon the f

THE LAW SUSTAINED.

The United States Election Act Declared Constitutional.

Proceedings in the Circuit Court.

The Law as Expounded by Judge Woodruff.

Important Decision in the Terence Quinn Case—The Demurrer Overruled—The Prisoner to be Sentenced Today.

The old United States Circuit Court-room, now in Chambers-street, commenced rapidly filling, yesterday, with an assembly of Government officials, distinguished lawyers, newspaper representatives and spectators, attracted thither by the importance of the question on the constitutionality of the Congressional Election law, which was there to be decided. At 11 o'clock the Court formally convened, and a deep silence pervaded the dense crowd, the scene at the time being quite impressive. In the foreground sat the two eminent jurists—Judge WOODRUFF, of the Circuit Court, and Judge BLATCHFORD, of the District Court. They jointly presided on the occasion. Sitting at the table reserved for the Bar and facing the Bench, were Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Attorney for the Government, and Messrs. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and E. W. STOUGHTON, leading counsel for TERENCE QUINN, the prisoner. Surrounding them on both sides was a large representation of members of the Bar, with numerous other gentlemen who were fortunate in obtaining admission within the railing. In the background were the occupants of the spectators' seats, among whom were many Tammany City officials, on whom the solemnity of the judicial proceedings left a strong impression. These latter wore a look of great uneasiness on their faces, as if they knew that the doom of the repeaters was to be pronounced. They doubtless felt that the practice of a United States Court was something widely different from the practice which they had been accustomed to witness in a New-York State Court, and were convinced that the violation of a national law was sure to be followed by swift and certain punishment.

The silence of the Court-room was broken by District-Attorney DAVIS, who announced that he had received a commission appointing Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Boston, formerly United States Attorney-General, as Special Assistant to the District-Attorney for this district. Judge WOODRUFF administered the "oath of office" to Mr. CUSHING, supplementing it by the "ironclad" oath.

DECISION ON THE DEMURRER.

Judge WOODRUFF then delivered the decision of himself and his associate, Judge BLATCHFORD, on Messrs. CURTIS and STOUGHTON's demurrer to the indictment against QUINN (repeater).

The demurrer to the indictment now before the Court, which was the subject of discussion at our last session, presents two questions. The first is, whether the law of the United States, under which the indictment is found is constitutional, not in a mere general form; whether it is a valid enactment, it being assailed, however, only upon the ground of infraction of the Constitution of the United States. The Court will not endeavor to discuss with great minuteness or particularity the grounds of its opinion. The interval which has elapsed since the argument closed has precluded the elaboration of an opinion upon the points which I raise. Had the Court entertained serious doubts of the correctness of the conclusion which they have reached, they would have taken time for greater deliberation, and, if it seemed to them fit, have endeavored to throw light upon the subject by an extended discussion; but entertaining no doubt, and deeming it unnecessary and unprofitable that the progress of the public business should be delayed for the purpose of entering upon an exposition of constitutional and other law, have felt at liberty to, and therefore have, confined themselves to a very brief statement of the leading grounds upon which the conclusions we have reached must rest. First, then, as to the constitutionality of the act in question. And it is important, perhaps—certainly, we deem it our duty—in approaching that subject, to state distinctly what the question is which we are called to consider, and to what a narrow point of inquiry the questions involved in the present demurrer bring us. The section of the act of Congress, upon which this indictment is found, is single. It is a single section of a single statute. Its validity involves the consideration of no other sections of the same or other statutes. The discussion does not bring into view at all numerous questions, some of which were alluded to in the progress of the discussion, which may or may not be fit subjects of discussion if other sections of the statute were before us for review.

Without reading the section under which this indictment is found, at length, or attempting to speak of it in technical terms, it suffices to say that it is an act which makes a fraudulent registry, or fraudulent attempt to register, by a person not having a lawful right so to do, for the purposes of an election of a member of Congress, a crime against the United States of America. And the validity and constitutionality, alone, which we are to consider, rest upon the simple question, Have Congress the power, under the Constitution, to declare a fraudulent registration or fraudulent attempt to register or the purpose of voting for a member of Congress, a Representative or Delegate to Congress, a crime against the United States? We, therefore, enter into no consideration of the various topics which were briefly alluded to, and which might be the subject of discussions in reference to other details of other laws, or of the act of which this section is a part. There are four provisions in the Constitution of the United States, some reference to which is pertinent to the inquiry before us. The first is article 1, section 2, "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the United States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Section 4, subdivision 1: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Section 5, subdivision 1: "Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members." Section 8, subdivision 19: "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and appropriate for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." First, does the act in question infringe upon the provision of the Constitution which I have just read, which provides that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature? It is argued with great ingenuity and ability that the act in question infringes that clause of the Constitution because it adds a new test of qualifications—it seeks to form the evidence of qualifications, and by so doing it *alternind* infringes or imposes qualifications itself. We apprehend that that argument rests upon no solid basis. The act in question neither professes, nor by any implication can be construed to affect, the qualification of an elector anywhere. It imposes no duty to register; it prohibits no registration that is lawful in the State in which the elector seeks to exercise his franchise; it touches no qualification of the elector in any other respect; it leaves the State to prescribe the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the first and fullest extent untouched and unaffected. It says, and only says, that when the qualification of registration is imposed by the State law, leaving the expediency or wisdom of such law entirely to the judgment of the State, it shall be an offense against the laws of the United States to contribute by fraud and violation of the regulation, to sending a representative to the Congress of the United States, who is not clothed with the authority that a true expression of the public will would give him, and that is all.

But it is said that Congress, having nothing to do with the subject of qualification, cannot treat of a subject of qualification at all. And because to require that the elector shall have the qualification which the State law imposes, and make his voting or registration illegal if he have not that qualification, is on the part of Congress to impose a condition itself to the right to vote. The Court do not feel called upon to say, however little doubt they might feel on the subject, whether or not the Congress of the United States might, if they saw fit, make it a condition throughout these United States that all who come to elect members of the House of Representatives shall first register their names, for we do not conceive that that question is involved, but that the presentation of such a condition is no infringement of the elector's right to vote we have no doubt. And we refer with confidence and satisfaction, to the Constitution of the State of New-York as the exposition of the views of our people and our Legislature, at least, upon that precise question. By our Constitution of 1846, and for all purposes of the case, it may be taken as the present law: "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days preceding election, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers now or hereafter may be elected by the people; a declaration of the qualifications of such voluntiousness, which, under the Constitution of the State of New-York, it is competent to prescribe, and the same Constitution not deeming that unqualified declaration of the qualifications of voters infringed in any degree, for in section 4 the same article provides that "laws shall be made for the ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and laws shall be made for the registering of such voters, and a record of such registry shall be made upon the day of election, and a copy thereof delivered to the officer holding the election, on the day of election, and be kept open during the election, and be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated." Perhaps I have not quite given the exact words of the provisions presented. It seems to me somewhat pertinent to one of the views presented in the discussion.

I have anticipated in what I have said the force and effect of the nineteenth subdivision of the eighth section of the same article—the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; but if, according to the view which we take of the section already construed, Congress has power to regulate the time and manner of holding elections, so as to secure well the full and free opportunity to all electors to vote, as also to prevent the fraudulent exercise of that privilege, then it follows from the nineteenth subdivision that Congress has power to pass all laws necessary to give effect to these regulations, and we know of none so efficient as to add this sanction of a penalty. There is another matter upon which I desire to make a single observation, which section I have also read. Section 5, subdivision 1: "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members." We do not think it necessary to enter into a discussion of the constitutionality of the law upon that section, and we put that argument, to our minds, is plausible in a high degree. If, indeed, we do not regard it as satisfactory when alone construed, that when the Constitution conferred upon each House the power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and vested in each the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in any department of the Government, they authorized them to make such laws touching the conduct of elections and returns to the House of Representatives as would operate first to furnish to each House of Congress appropriate evidence of the validity of the commission or appointment of any man claiming the right to a seat, and alike to prohibit the intervention of any obstacle which might embarrass or prevent the exercise of the right of each House to judge of the election of any man who claimed the right to a seat in it, and to do so in such way that when a contest is raised—and I refer to this as a practical exposition of this subject—Congress feels itself as liberty so probe the matter of the election of a Representative to its very foundation; to look through and beyond all forms of authentication and certification to inquire and ascertain for itself, if it deem it proper, not who the claims a seat is entitled thereto.

Judge WOODRUFF (continuing)—The statute books contain numerous provisions having for their object the facilitating of the inquiry, and cannot it be that when Congress is clothed with full power to pass all laws to carry into effect the power to judge of the election returns, Congress, may not make it an offense against the laws of the United States to make fraudulent registration of voters, as prompt and efficient evidence that the vote is a legal and proper vote. Without enlarging upon the considerations tending to show that such provisions of the last two clauses are full and ample for the purposes of this act, our conclusion, then, is, that the act in question—the section of the act upon which this indictment rests, the twentieth section—which assumes the power of Congress to make it an offense, against the laws of the United States, to violate the penalty prescribed by the constitutional enactment. The next inquiry is whether the indictment in question is a sufficient indictment under the act. That question involves no constitutional consideration. It involves no principles that are not generally applicable to the sufficiency of indictments in a general sense. Looking at the history of adjudications, particularly in the United States Courts, but sustained by the Courts of the States of New-York and Massachusetts, and others, we find ourselves in no doubt that this, being a misdemeanor created and declared by statute, that it is sufficient to describe the offense in the words of the statute itself—in the words of the statute adapted, of course, to the particular circumstances involved in the offense which is charged. This doctrine seems to us abundantly sustained by a decision that will be found in 1 Gallison, 2 Mason, 2 Curtis, a decision in the Northern District of New-York, in the 9th Hill, 7th Hill, Observer, a decision in Borden's Reports, one from 7 Peters, a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in 4 Wendell; another in 9th Massachusetts; a decision of the District Court of the Northern District of this State; another in 1st Pickerford, 2d, which is particularly significant as a decision of the division upon this point—in which a man was indicted for perjury for taking a false oath before a Commissioner. The indictment was held insufficient on the ground that a Commissioner of the United States is an officer of such character as to give to his authority to administer an oath; but in which case, notwithstanding the indictment was held insufficient, the Court took occasion to say that setting forth the commission or particular powers of the Commissioner, or the source whence they were derived, is not necessary, provided he is alleged to hold an office which apparently confers upon him the authority to administer an oath in the case, and that being done, the general allegation that he had authority to administer the oath is declared to be sufficient. This indictment follows the words of the statute. The departures are not properly departures; they are substantially in conformity to the particulars alleged, and within every view it is true that they are in substantial conformity to the statute. [After a brief conference with Judge BLATCHFORD, Judge WOODRUFF continued.] It is suggested by my associate, and very properly, that it becomes a necessary part of our judicial duty, in reference to this indictment, to inquiring whether it is in substantial conformity with the statute, that we take, as we are bound to do, judicial notice of the statutes of the State of New-York, which are referred to in the indictment. Upon both of these points, therefore, involved in the question whether the demurrer to the indictment should be sustained, and that the demurrer of the defendant should be overruled.

MOTION FOR SENTENCE.

The decision was listened to with great attention, and on its termination District-Attorney DAVIS said that inasmuch as he had given notice to defendant that, if the demurrer were not allowed, he should move for the final judgment of the Court against QUINN, the defendant, he now called for judgment, the demurrer not having been sustained.

He said that he had uncontrovertible proof that QUINN had registered in more places than one, and that he had in his possession a second showing that the accused had been convicted and sent exced for a felonious affair by which he was disfranchised from voting in every State in the Union.

Judge WOODRUFF—Does the counsel for the defense desire to be heard?

Mr. STOUGHTON—It is no doubt within the jurisdiction of the Court to pass judgment when a demurrer has been taken to an indictment for misdemeanor, and that demurrer has been overruled, but it is contrary to the practice of all District-Attorneys and all Courts. The motion for the immediate sentence of the prisoner is unusual.

Judge WOODRUFF—It is not unusual in a United States Court to meet out justice speedily to those who have violated the law.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING pressed for sentence, in view of the record of the prisoner's conviction for felony.

Mr. STOUGHTON protested against the prisoner being sentenced with unseemly haste, merely because he was a repeater in violation of law.

Judge BLATCHFORD said it was a part of the indictment, and might be justly referred to as a reason why sentence should be passed.

Judge WOODRUFF decided that as there does not seem to be any defense beyond the able argument as to the constitutionality of the statute, the prisoner, he would proceed with the general rule in cases where a demurrer has been overruled, and proceed to pass judgment.

Mr. STOUGHTON declared that they had not had time to examine the facts of the case so as to make up a defense.

The sentence of QUINN was finally deferred until this morning, he being remanded to Ludlow-street Jail. It is probable that he will be sent to the Albany Penitentiary for three years.

TRIAL OF OTHER REPEATERS.

At the termination of the Quinn case, the Court directed its attention to the case of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, indicted for having registered his name five times, in the Eighth Ward, on the same day. MCLAUGHLIN was represented by Messrs. CURTIS and STOUGHTON, who have a general retainer from the Ring to act as counsel for the repeaters, and a plea of not guilty was interposed by them.

The Court favored an immediate trial, and said that it would dispose of the case to-morrow.

Four other cases of fraudulent repeating were then called. In the cases of HENRY C. BUTZ, SAMUEL STRAUS, of the County Clerk's Office, and HENRY SCHREIBER, pleas of not guilty were entered. No counsel was present to answer for LUCIUS M. SAWYER, also accused of having falsely registered by name. His case was set down for trial at the earliest possible time.

QUINN'S INDIGNATION TOWARD HIS COUNSEL.

It appears that QUINN was unacquainted with both senior counsel in his case, and that he had never spoken to either of them. He bitterly complained against his Tammany friends, and charged them with his conviction. On his way to jail he denounced his counsel for having cheated him out of a trial by interposing a demurrer on the indictment. It is certain, however, that if he had received a trial, that he would have been convicted on the evidence.

The Yellow Fever in Mobile.

From the Mobile Register, Oct. 27.

It would be criminal to advise absentees to return to the city in the present condition of the atmosphere. The epidemic—of whatever nature it is—is widespread, and the risk of taking the disease is too great to render it at all prudent to return. The prevailing fever has several characteristics. It is, notably, no respecter of ordinary yellow fever laws. It attacks persons who have lived through the epidemics of fifty years past. It attacks those who have already had yellow fever, and are supposed to be entirely acclimated. Fresh constitutions, not hitherto exposed to it, are not, as usual, particularly liable to attack. Another remarkable feature is the extraordinary proportion of deaths to the number of cases. The former years of yellow fever epidemic, with the present, number of cases, were generally mortal in about the proportion of one death to ten cases. This year, the proportion is one death to three cases. The fever is more virulent than in past years. It is more fatal than in past—that is, more cases of the most virulent type. For several days past, the fever seemed to be undergoing a change. It is still unsettled, and we hope for an early old-fashioned frost, to be followed by a frost.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Why is there no Comptroller's Report?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that your valuable paper has been doing good service of late, in showing up the evil doings of the Tammany Ring, and, among other inquiries, you ask why Controller CONNOLLY has not rendered a statement of the City receipts and expenditures since he has had control of them, as required by law?

Now, I think that if any of our overburdened tax-payers will take the trouble of visiting the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street they will behold an elegant mansion in course of erection, at the cost of $125,000, for the use of this aristocratic Democrat, and which is probably one of the causes why he does not wish to submit the accounts of his office to public inspection. A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

Wholesale Robbery by the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several honest Democrats have requested me to state in what manner the colossal fortunes of the members of the Ring have been made. I take this method of informing them and others.

TAX LEVY.

THE TIMES has shown already that $94,000,000 were taxed upon the real and personal property of this City, and how the Ring stole part of that, and with this bought over not only the rabble of the City, but the Republican Democrats like "Hank" SMITH, MANIERRE, SANDS, HENRY, DALY and the Citizens' Association.

AMOUNT OF THE DEFICIENCY.

In every year is inserted in the Tax bill an item of some three to four hundred thousand dollars to cover the "deficiencies" of the preceding year. This is collected, while those deficiencies have already been made up during the year by collections of arrears or by sales for taxes. What becomes of the half million?

OPENING STREETS.

The Commissioners who are appointed by the Ring Judges, and are invariably sons, brothers, brothers-in-law, or other tools of the Ring, in the case of Park-place awarded three hundred thousand dollars and assess a million! This is done in every case, for who will take the trouble to add up thousands of figures of assessments, purposely scattered over miles of houses and lots, mainly in small amounts? What becomes of the millions collected?

The same surveyors and commissioners are in a hundred street-openings, and the compensation is enormous. Does not the Ring take half of it?

They pretend to meet every day for hours, and charge accordingly, when in fact the majority do not go a night of the Commissioners, as they take the trouble to meet but very seldom. Do you and owners of land know that every avenue and street is now advertised in every paper except the *Free Press*, the advertisements scattered purposely to blind the people, and that commissioners are appointed for the express purpose of making sure of the profits all around, in case the Ring should lose the election?

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

Chinese Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday morning your special telegraphic correspondent at Washington quotes me, as having made some statements in regard to the present perilous situation of foreigners in China.

As I returned from Chinese quite a year ago, and have not been in Washington for several months, the inaccuracy of the statement would scarcely require notice but for the comments of some other newspapers. It is quite easy to understand that there are two parties in China, as elsewhere—the party favorable to foreigners being so small and powerless as to be almost swallowed up by the imponderable mass of ignorant and superstitious natives who are opposed to all foreigners and to all progress.

It has been the policy of the most enlightened foreign representatives in China to give the liberal party the benefit of their moral support, and in order to suppress the late rebellion, the British Government afforded material aid.

Our representation at Tien-tsin (the scene of the late massacre) will be improved. The Consular office there is without salary—the fees amounting to about $150 per annum. It is consequently held by a British subject, who is also an employe of the Chinese Government.

The British Government pays a Consular salary at the same place of $6,000, with an allowance of $2,000 for entertainment and a Consular residence.

The comparison is not favorable, and we cannot reasonably expect great results from our weak representation and feeble naval force in the East. Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. POSTON.

TRAVELERS' CLUB, No. 229 Fifth-avenue, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

An Appeal for the French Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me in your columns to appeal to the charitable in behalf of the sick and wounded in the French hospitals.

I have already, through the aid of generous donors, forwarded to France six cases containing linen and cotton bandages, flannel vests, &c., and the Countess DE FLAVIGNY has gratefully acknowledged the receipt of the first cases.

I am now preparing some more cases, and will thank all who desire to share in this good work to send me any fabrics or articles which will serve to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war.

All the principal express companies have generously offered to carry, free, all packages addressed to me for the victims of the war. The leading railroads have agreed to do the same; and the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company will continue to convey packages without charge.

I will, where desired, record the names of donors, and send the list to France, in order that the may ever hold in grateful remembrance all who have helped her wounded and suffering children.

I will thank the weekly papers and the papers out of town, to follow your good example, and copy this appeal. Yours truly,

O. BOUSSON,

Member of the Central Committee for the Relief of the French Victims of the War.

P. S.—All packages containing woven fabrics, such as bandages, blankets, clothing, &c., should be addressed thus: "O. B., for the French victims of the war, Mile. O. Bousson, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, New-York." All other packages: "O. B., for the French victims of the war, care of Messrs. RIPLEY & SON, No. 42 Vesey-street, New-York."

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

Principles, Not Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the attention of those well-meaning citizens who have heretofore been in the habit of blindly supporting the regular nominees of the Democratic Party, is called to the present degraded character and ruinous corruption of its leaders in this City and State, the common practice is to dismiss the argument with the simple assertion that all parties are corrupt, and one must be content to vote for "principles, not men."

There is, undoubtedly, something elevated and comprehensive in this ground of action. Besides, in a populous and widely-extended community like ours, it is next to impossible to closely scrutinize the character of public men. And so, under ordinary circumstances, it is advisable for a citizen to vote for sound principles, although the candidates themselves may not be altogether sound in some aspects of their character. A man may be a faithful champion of a cause, and yet have some taint that, while it lessens his weight, does not totally give the lie to his mission. His shortcomings must be out of the scope of his duties. If they fall within that circle, his appointment militates against the success of the principles he represents. Thus, a man may be guilty of gambling, perhaps drinking, and yet make a good expounder of party doctrines. But a man who is a thief cannot be selected for fiduciary functions. Again, it is necessary to distinguish between measures and principles. Measures are more or less mutable and temporary; principles are inflexible and permanent. Measures may be deferred; principles cannot, without injury to the State, be violated. Now, the fundamental principle of government is to promote prosperity, secure justice, and to elevate the character of individuals. Under our form, universal suffrage theoretically claims to select worthier agents than the systems of caste and patronage. Office-holding must, of comfort, if not novelty, attract the best, power, emoluments, and more or less of political and social prestige, and many such things become the aim of the young and ambitious. Hence the class of men of those who enter public honors rising largely into the standard of national character. And, in proportion as the leaders disregard honor, honesty, decency and education in their candidates, they produce a corresponding degradation in the morals of the community. For, as the requisites are lowered, the incentives to virtue are removed as superfluous, and the better class of men, whose principles are beyond compromise, shrink from contending for posts which no longer reflect honor, and which expose the occupants to degrading associations.

It is sad to reflect how much the fatal practice of appropriating the spoils to the victors has lowered the tone of both parties, and therefore of the nation at large. And, if we were to seek out for shortcomings, the revelations that would follow would unfortunately not be confined to any one party. But, if we cannot find a pure party, we must select that which is the least impure. Now, the long tenure of office has enabled the Ringmen New-York to organize their corruption and their villainy most perfectly, and so much so that the sole impression the mention of their name suggests is not of this or that political doctrine, but simply and immediately of the Ring. Like a army of burglars besetting the public and private strong boxes, organizing their forces for a more and more destructive onslaught, and growing each day more rapacious as the acquisition of fresh booty stimulates their ferocity. Their opponents may be equally lax on the moral point, but at least from being unknown they have the benefit of the doubt; they have not undergone public condemnation. Hence, in voting against the "Ring" we are voting against undisputed wrong, and are willing to put new hands on trial, who will then enter upon their duties under the wholesome restraint of a precedent which shows that there is a limit to plunder in store for transgression. Let the "Ring" succeed and the moral will be: Robbery is the best policy; every man has his price; the chink of money-bags is the eloquence that raises the Senate; justice can be chained up with fetters of gold; and elevated patriotism is an obsolete farce.

Whatever charges and objections may be urged against those outside of this City and State, who are connected with the opponents of the Ring, let them be dismissed as this election as irrelevant. Let us, as the French say) *soldiers*. The principles that will be tested in this election are tested at Washington. In this City, the principle at issue is the highest of all—integrity against rascality, decency against indecency. Vote for the Ring, and you will be voting for debasing the character of the people, defeating justice, and retarding prosperity. Under circumstances, is it not the first duty of the citizen to put the stamp of his reprobation upon the excitation of infamy? Is one not advocating most emphatically a principle in voting against robbery and degradation? Vote against the Ring, and you will vote for principle. Vote for the Ring, and you will be voting for the absence of principle.

The Republican.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justification to two parties who were not concerned in our affair, we wish to make a statement through your columns in contradiction to the report inserted therein on the 1st inst. The report states that our quarrel arose through a communication made by one lady to another, unpleasant to one of us. Allow us to say that the report is utterly unfounded and false, as the quarrel was strictly personal, and had nothing to do, whatever, with ladies.

(Signed) J. A. CHANDOBZ,
P. MALIBRAN.

CURRENT NOTES.

Two of the delegates to the Reformed Synod at Mechanicsburg, Penn., had their overcoats stolen by burglars the other night.

Judge JOHNSON, of Quebec, has been instructed by the Dominion Government to organize a judiciary system for Manitoba.

Mrs. WM. THOMPSON thinks that woman's right to share in the great work of bringing back the world to its allegiance to the Divine Master has been thoroughly recognized.

Mr. L. S. EVERETT, editor of the Akron, Ohio, *Times*, died on the 30th ult. of congestion of the lungs.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, of New-Haven, Conn., has subscribed $2,500 to found a scholarship at Williams College, which is to bear his name.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, the oldest letter-carrier in the United States, was recently compelled to resign his post at Rochester in consequence of failing health.

October is reported to have been an unusually healthy month at Springfield, Mass., some twenty deaths only having occurred against forty-seven for the corresponding month of last year.

A wealthy old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat and stale bread. His death finally resulted from strangulation and gangrene of the intestines.

C. D. GATCH, the physician who was one of the witnesses to the assassination of President LINCOLN, and the first to examine the wound and declare it mortal, died last week at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio.

Two young lawyers of Philadelphia, who had been savagely impertinent toward each other at the Court of Sessions in that city, a few days ago, subsequently fought a "duel" with cowhides until their faces were disfigured beyond recognition by their respective office boys.

An Irish Police officer in the West, who was recently found enjoying his pipe over a smoking bowl of whisky punch, gave as an excuse to his superior officer that he had been pursued by a ghost and would have died in a cold perspiration but for the heating influence of the whisky.

A sailor named JOSEPH TIBBLE, who was in a small boat on Lake Huron at the time of the late earthquake, states that the waters seemed to boil, that small lumps of mud were thrown into the air, and that thousands of fish came to the surface and jumped about as if being pursued.

A boy about fifteen years of age, son of a man named MCDERMOTT, at Auburn, Mass., was recently attacked by a gray eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and would have been killed but for the timely aid of an uncle, who was obliged to beat the fierce creature to death in self-defense.

A love-stricken youth of Muscatine, Iowa, recently asked the object of his affections to elope with him. The young lady consented to do so on condition that he should pay her debts, which amounted to a considerable sum. He gave her the money, but she failed to come to time at the hour appointed for starting, and the poor fellow is now very miserable indeed.

A complete historical record of the civil war, compiled from Southern newspapers, and extending from December, 1860, to Dec. 26, 1866, has been offered for sale by the owner to the Charleston Library Society. It is comprised in thirty-seven volumes, each of which is furnished with an index.

L'Independant, a paper published at Quebec, says it is reasonable to suppose from the invasion of France by the Prussians, that Canada may be at any time over-run by American soldiers, if the present opportunity be not fully availed of to put the country in a complete state of defense by the erection of fortifications at all the principal points along the border line.

A policeman named KELLY has been ordered for trial at New-Haven, on a charge of having unnecessarily used his club in dispersing a number of Yale students, who were quietly amusing themselves at a game of ball on the Green. In this connection, the New-Haven *Palladium* says it has good reason to suspect that too many policemen of that city have a vindictive, ignorant and bigoted prejudice against the students.

The career of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club, better known as the "Red Stockings," was commenced in 1869. During that season the picked nine met the best clubs of the East and West, and out of seventy contests were not once defeated. Their recent run of ill-luck has been attributed to the demoralizing influence of politics, but next season they are determined to sink all differences of opinion, and make a last effort to regain their lost laurels.

A wealthy hypochondriac of New-Orleans, who believed that his earthly house was as brittle as glass, and that he ran in constant danger of breaking it, was completely cured of the conceit, a few days since, by the kindness of two medical students, who followed him about from place to place, and when questioned as to their motives stated that they were waiting for him to "break himself," so that they might have a chance to pick up the pieces for dissection.

An effort is at present being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to establish a line of first-class iron steam-ships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Heretofore the ice obstructions in the Delaware during the Winter months were looked upon as a serious hindrance to the success of such an enterprise, but now that this difficulty has been removed by ice-boats, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks there is no longer an excuse for not carrying out the project.

The debut of Mrs. JOSEPH AMES as a lecturer, at Boston, the other night, from the nature of her subject, "Women Who Work as Women Who Talk," drew together a large and fashionable audience. It was generally expected that she would talk edifyingly with them of her sex, who are agitated in extension of the franchise to women, and there was, consequently, a good deal of surprise manifested when she came out boldly as an advocate of female suffrage. She is represented as handsome, self-possessed, and "quite at home with her audience."

The fourth annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will assemble on Wednesday next in the building of the Athenæum Library, Philadelphia. The annual address will be delivered by THOMAS U. WALTER, LL.D., Vice-President of the Institute and President of the Philadelphia Chapter. Reports may be expected from the Board of Trustees, the standing committees and the Chapters, and a special report on competitions and general practice will be presented by the Board of Trustees. Papers on matters of professional interest are also expected from members. The closing address will be delivered by Rev. WILLIAM H. FURNESS, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The greatest difficulty now experienced by the Louisiana planters seems to be in procuring hands. The New-Orleans *Times* says "there never was a more favorable season, never more cotton ready to be picked, and never more trouble to induce the negroes to turn out and gather the fleecy wealth." A cotton factor who recently returned to the Crescent City from Arkansas, reports that the fields in every direction have the appearance of the Northern prairies after a heavy fall of snow. The reluctance of the hands to turn out and pick is ascribed to the low price of cotton. They have generally got in debt to the extent of their shares in the crop, and imagine that any further labor on their part will be for the benefit of their creditors.

A law suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri, which involves some interesting questions of church government, in the Presbyterian sect, as well as the right to the possession of certain valuable property at St. Louis. The plaintiffs and defendants were at one time members of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Charles, but became divided in 1857, through the action of the General Assembly at Pittsburg in having passed certain acts in relation to slavery and the civil war. The lots, which originally belonged to all, are now in the possession of the defendants, and the plaintiffs claim the right to control them on the ground that the defendants and not been admitted to membership in the Church at the time of the original purchase of the property.

CHINA.

A Sample of Celestial Intentions—Anti-Foreign Proclamation.

The Salem *Gazette*, of Nov. 1, extracts from a private letter a translation of a proclamation—one of many—posted in I-Chang, a city about 200 miles above Hang-Kow, and intended to excite the popular mind against the foreigners resident in China:

THE ENGLISH WOLVES.—A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE WISE MEN OF I-CHANG.

The scholars and people of all classes belonging to the seven districts of the prefecture of I-Chang, in public meeting assembled, put forth the following manifesto, as the result of their joint deliberations on the present state of affairs.

When we come to think within ourselves how we, in common with our forefathers, have been uninterruptedly enjoying for more than two hundred years favor and blessings arising from the profound benevolence and generous bounty of the present dynasty, whose food we have eaten and whose ground we tread upon, and when we further remember that scholars and rustics, artisans and traders, all enjoying their ancient privileges intact, how ought we to recompense our supreme Government which has fostered the sovereign people with the utmost solicitude. Heretofore, when vagabonds from Kuang-Tung and Kuang-Si led on the rebellion, and the fishers and rovers prowled about over the country like birds of prey, although half the Empire was trodden down by those brutes, no sooner had one or two of our local men statement developed, and indicated their plans than the whole thing was settled, and the whole land was at rest. All who have common feelings of humanity cannot but commend the profound benevolence and generous kindness of our dynasty. There is in the present time a band in the ocean called England, inhabited by an insignificant, ill-bred and lawless race. They rush about like swine or wolves; their main object is to injure the people, and in the confidence of their own self-conceit they swindle and encroach upon other people's rights, and hope by necessary means their territory to become tyrannical manpers. Their most important teaching in their congregations is about Jesus Christ. They hold that all are sinners. They worship the Lord in heaven. Viewed in the light of the Cross, all others are heretics and demons. Further, in their secluded corner they shut themselves up to their own ideas—they endeavor to mislead people by their erroneous doctrines—they principally rely upon their wheeled ships, which, in spite of contrary winds, move up and down. It matters not whether a place be rich or poor, they spare no pains to possess themselves of it. Following their own selfish ends, they make trouble wherever they go. They have already encroached upon our mart of Han-Kow, and now they want to trouble us in I-Chang, whose trade they are taking away—they further have designs upon our lives and property. These vile principles take all sorts of forms, which cannot be numbered any more than the hairs of one's head. In the name of all that is pure and good in this land of ours, how came this diabolical place into existence? In the days of peace our ancestors, little thinking, expected to nourish these vile demons! As the matter stands, it behooves us to bind ourselves together for a common purpose, to agree upon a joint and solemn oath, and carefully organize this secret society to clear ourselves of these abominations.

In accordance with this, we have decided upon these several rules, plainly set forth:

I. For every foreigner killed the Society will hold out the encouraging reward of 40,000 cash. (1,000 cash is equal to one dollar.)

II. For every steamer burnt or destroyed, the Guild will award 100,000 cash.

III. Any native dealer, who is selfish enough to attempt to sell ground to build a pong, the dealer will be killed, whoever he may be; and the person reporting the same to the Guild, will receive 10,000 cash.

IV. Any native trader who meditates letting a house to a foreigner to open a pong, the house will be destroyed, without distinction, and the informant will be rewarded with 10,000 cash.

V. Any boat or junk which may ferry a foreigner across the river, or convey them up or down, the said vessel will be hauled upon the bank and burned.

VI. If any person in fighting with foreigners receives an injury and comes before the Guild with evidence of the injury, they will be carefully assessed, whether slight or heavy, and proportionate damages will be awarded him.

VII. If any one in killing a foreigner shall receive mortal injuries, the Guild will provide a coffin for him and pay his funeral expenses, and give in addition 300,000 cash for the maintenance of his family.

The above-mentioned seven clauses all concern the head men of the Secret Society who have deliberated together upon the means of raising the funds for making the awards. It belongs to the head men, according to their ability, to contribute the funds. This is beyond the province of local Mandarines. Exert yourselves to the best of your abilities, unanimity and severally, and on no occasion traitorously impeach against each other. You must all alike conform to these rules, in order to keep the place quiet.

This is a special announcement, given at the public hall of the Min-tan, on the 15th day of the third month of the eighth year of Tungchi.

The above will give you some idea of the condition of things in these parts. In regard to the seventh section, you ought to know that the coffin is a great consideration with Chinese. They are in constant fear that they may die and will not be put into a coffin. And so strong is their coincide in this direction that many of them procure their coffins while in perfect health, and consider it a "nice thing to have in the house;" but in that regard I decidedly differ.

S. O. D.

Minister Bancroft—Manifestation of His Sympathy with Prussia.

The London *Times*, of Oct. 15, says: Mr. BANCROFT, the American Ambassador at Berlin, appears to sympathize as warmly with the Germans as his colleague at Paris does with the French. Count BISMARCK having congratulated him on the recent jubilee of his doctorate, he sent the following reply: My dear Count, I was equally surprised and gratified to find that you, while engaged in the task of rejuvenating Europe, should have found time to send me a friendly congratulation on so long a life being granted to me. It is, indeed, a great happiness to live in a time when three or four men who liked peace above everything, and, after long and difficult labors, expected to close their ac-

rears in peace, are acquiring fresh military renown in a defensive war, which the most daring imagination would not have thought of, and in three months are putting Germany's thousand years' hope on the best way toward realization. I accept, therefore, gratefully the good wishes which are expressed on my advanced age, for age, separated from eternity by a narrow span, is thus year of the greatest importance on earth. They are veterans who are carrying on this German war to its goal. You, indeed, are young, but Roon already belongs to the venerable; MOLTKE is only twenty-three days younger than myself, and your King surpasses us all in years and youthfulness. May I not be proud of my contemporaries? Continue to honor me with your esteem during the short period which remains to me.

I am, very dear Count, yours very sincerely,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION

The Search and Finding of Hon. T. C. Everts—Where and How Mr. Everts Was Found.

The finding of Hon. T. C. EVERTS, of Washington, D. C., who was separated from the Yellowstone exploring party about two months ago, is reported by the Helena, Montana, *Herald* as follows:

At last the lost man is found. After suffering untold hardships and privations for thirty-nine days, with no other food but one snow-bird and two little fish, the man has lived during all that time in the mountains and wilderness of the Yellowstone country. For seven days the expedition scoured the country over for the missing member, but in vain. Not satisfied with this, one of the party, Mr. GILLETTE, with two cavalrymen, remained behind to prosecute the search still further, but their efforts proved equally abortive. All hopes for the recovery of Mr. EVERTS were therefore abandoned.

It was resolved, however, to make one more final effort, and to the praise of Judge LAWRENCE, more than any other citizen

DR. LANAHAN'S SUSPENSION.

Views of the Methodist Weeklies on the Action of the Book Committee.

The *Christian Advocate*, of this City, says:

"The annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held, last week, in Cincinnati. No representative of this office was present, and at this writing (Monday) we are entirely without information of their action, except what is contained in the following telegram of the Associated Press, which we find in the secular papers:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, today, decided to enter charges against Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, the assistant agent in the New-York Book Concern, and by a vote of nine to four proceeded to suspend him from office until the charges can be investigated.

The charges were signed by eighteen ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church, in no way connected with the Book Concern. Dr. LANAHAN was present during the proceedings, and his convenience was consulted in regard to time. He was invited to speak, and made a brief response.

It will be remembered that the Committee, at their meeting in this City in May last, adopted the following paper:

Whereas, A bill of charges has been preferred against Rev. Dr. J. LANAHAN, Assistant Book Agent at New-York, upon notice of which, and a prompt call, the Book Committee had been convened; and whereas, said charges have been duly authenticated before the Committee, with assurances that the parties complaining hold themselves responsible for their prosecution; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Book Committee, do not feel at liberty to ignore said charges, or treat lightly complainants as responsible, or complaints of so grave a character.

Resolved, That while we hold this view, and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the charges aforesaid, finding ourselves surrounded with many and great embarrassments, we deem it expedient to defer the consideration of said charges until our next regular meeting, in the hope of such modification of the law which shall make more immediate attention to said charges imperative upon the Committee.

We learn indirectly that the bill of charges referred to above was amended at Cincinnati by the addition of matters of grave import, and we presume that the following resolution, which the delegates from the Conferences, under the forms prescribed by the Discipline, could not be further delayed in justice either to the Church or to the accused.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we are informed that the trial is set down for Dec. 5, (this city,) or sooner, at the option of the accused, and that a resolution was adopted, inviting all the Bishops to be present at the trial, or as many of them as the Board of Bishops may select."

The *Methodist*, on the other hand, says:

"The Book Committee, we are informed by telegraph, have suspended Dr. LANAHAN, with a view to the trial of charges against him. Nine of their number voted for suspension, four against and two were absent. The charges are mainly those which were before the Committee last June. One more specification of fact has, if we are correctly informed, been added. The offense to be investigated is alleged to have transpired since the meeting of the Committee in November, 1868. A considerable part of the investigation in February, 1870, was directed to the ascertainment of grounds for suspending. In June last the Committee seemed not for that object, but their courage failed them. They have since become resolute, and have constituted what, some of their number, in February last spoke of as their "original purpose." Grave doubts are entertained by some of our best jurists whether the Book Committee have authority to receive charges against a General Conference officer. It is held that the Committee, as a judicial tribunal body, are only authorized to act upon facts which come directly to their notice, in the process of their examinations. The power to suspect is deposited with them to be used solely in view of immediate peril to the interests of the concern. If ever such peril in any sense existed. The character of the concern, moreover, makes both the agents corporators, and specifies the duration of their office as from one General Conference to another, without reference to an intervening Book Committee. The legal aspects of the situation—both under the terms of the charter and the Discipline of the Discipline—will need to be carefully considered. The time chosen for suspension is singularly inopportune. The senior agent, Dr. CARLTON, has just presented to his Conference (the Genesee) a glowing account of the prosperity of the Book Concern. He claimed that the credit was earned and its credit unlimited. The sales, for months past, have been satisfactory. Dr. LANAHAN was proving himself more and more to be a vigilant and energetic publishing administrator. The list of valuable publications was increasing as it had never before in the same space of time, and the literary men of the Church were beginning to feel a just pride in the growing book-list of our publishing-house. The charges will, of course, be looked at by the Church in their connection with the history of recent events. Every one of them, if they be "pointed" effort made by Dr. LANAHAN to explore and correct what he deemed to be irregularities in the administration of the Book Concern. The Committee, at the close of their first investigation, so far agreed with him that they found "great mismanagement and serious loses" in one department of the business. This was, of course, an ample justification of Dr. LANAHAN's proceedings. By a strange mutation of events, the Committee have changed front, and Dr. LANAHAN finds himself the subject of charges for what he has done. This is not a very cheerful history, but it is not hopeless. We believe that he will meet the charges like a brave and honest man, as he is. The Bishops have been requested to determine who and how many of their number shall preside. The law provides that "by the concurrence of the Bishops present and a majority of the Conferences in the connection, officers may be removed from office in the interval of the General Conference." An early date has been determined for the trial. We now ask that the trial be an open one. It is against that the room in which the investigation is held should be filled with attaches of the Book Concern. As far as is consistent with the convenience of the Court, the proceedings should be as open as the day."

ENFORCING THE LAWS.

Another Whisky Raid in Brooklyn—Two Thousand United States Troops Under Arms—The Fifth Ward Purified.

At daybreak, yesterday, Assistant Assessor WASS, at the head of about thirty deputies, backed up by about 2,000 regular soldiers, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard and marched into the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. Their object was the total destruction of the illicit whisky business, which has been carried on there to such an extraordinary extent of late. Indeed, to such a remarkable degree has this traffic grown, that the deputies of the Government have time after time been driven off when attempting to interfere with it. The city authorities, when asked by the Assessors for assistance, openly refused to do anything in the matter. Gen. McDOWELL, yesterday morning, receiving under instructions from head-quarters, placed the troops named at the service of the Assessors. Col. BROOME commanded the force. The locality invaded was in the immediately vicinity of the yard, so that the men had but a short distance to march before they were brought into the presence of the work. Dickinson's-alley, Hudson-avenue, Little-street, Plymouth-street and John-street were at once promptly taken possession of and held by the military, while the Assessor and his men proceeded with the work of demolition. It must not, however, be supposed that the residents submitted meekly to this invasion of their territory. For quite a while a lively time was made by showers of stones and brickbats flying through the air. Every chimney and window seemed to have an enraged distiller behind it, who felt it to be his duty to break the head of at least one soldier. Getting tired of this rather unpleasant state of things, Col. BROOME ordered his men to load. The result of this order was almost magical. The belligerents became like lambs, a little swearing excepted, and the work of destruction went on. It is, of course, impossible to tell to whom the several invaded establishments belonged. Suffice it to say, that from sunrise till sunset hammers and pick-axes were plied by willing hands in the overturning of shanties, stills and mash-tubs. These fine copper stills were captured and sent to the Navy-yard, while seventeen wooden ones were knocked to pieces. Mash-tubs by the dozen, contained whisky in a half-formed condition, were destroyed, while about thirty barrels of good strong "red-eye" were carted off by the triumphant invaders. The work will be continued to-day, until which time the locality will be patrolled by the military.

Installation Services at Greenpoint.

The installation of Rev. U. B. GUISCARD as pastor of the Union-avenue Baptist Church at Greenpoint, takes place this evening. Rev. WM. REED will preside. The following is the order of services:

Anthem, Choir; Invocation, Rev. A. McKelvey; Hymn, Rev. E. O. Guliver; Reading of Scripture, Rev. F. F. Tower; Introductory prayer, Rev. H. Taylor; Hymn, Rev. M. Summerbell; Duet, Mr. Tier and Mrs. Creamer; Sermon, Rev. H. W. Knapp; Singing; Prayer of recognition, Rev. John Dowman, D. D.; Right hand of fellowship, Rev. J. W. T. Beebie; Address to the Pastor, Rev. David Moore, D. D.; Hymn No. 260 of Psalmist, Rev. W. R. Smith; Address to the Church, Rev. J. Dowling; and chorus, "When shall we meet again;" Doxology; Benediction, by the Pastor.

A Case of Medical Malpractice—Flight of the Accused.

Miss MARY GEARY, aged seventeen, disappeared from her father's residence, No. 41 Elm-street, on the 22d ult., and remained unheard from for over a week. On Monday last she wrote to her sister, stating that she was an inmate of the private lying-in hospital of Dr. WALTER POWERS, at No. 94 Chatham-street, and that she was very ill. Yesterday morning the family ascertained that Miss GEARY had expired, so they requested Drs. FLISNELL, SWEENEY and FINTON to make a post-mortem examination, which resulted in the discovery that malpractice had caused her death. Coroner FLYNN was then notified and proceeded to the house of Dr. POWERS, who is also known under the alias of Dr. Lockup and Dr. Byrne, but, on his arrival, found that the "doctor" had absconded, as well as his housekeeper, Mrs. DICKINSON. In this dilemma, the Coroner ordered the Police to take charge of the premises, and executed a strict surveillance, in order that the patients and employes may be used as witnesses. One of the patients, who came from Illinois, stated that she was driven out of Miss GEARY'S room, on Sunday, by Dr. POWERS and his housekeeper, when, it is supposed, the malpractice was performed. The Police hope to secure apprehension of the accused, as they are too well known to long escape. Dr. POWERS was arrested in January, 1869, on a charge of accelerating the death of a partner in his business, but he was discharged, for want of sufficient evidence. The inquest will be held on Monday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report of City Superintendent Rickerson—Suspension of Mr. Murphy—Appointment of Teachers.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M., yesterday, President SUTTON in the chair.

A report was read from the City Superintendent, stating that since the 16th of September reports have been received from the schools of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and most of those in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards. In these schools there are 487 classes, being 131 in the male grammar schools, 93 in the female, and 277 in the primary schools. Of these classes 128 were found to be excellent, 223 good, 69 fair, and 57 indifferent. The pupils registered numbered 100,924. The average attendance of pupils during September was 84,256, being an increase of 4,078 since the opening session. The number of days lost by teachers by reason of sickness, since the opening of the schools, was 1,622.

The reappointment of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY as a member of the Board was read and placed on file. The report of the President of the National College was read and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted appropriating $2,000 for repairs of school buildings.

Reports of the Committee on Teachers in favor of appointing Geo. W. Hassmer, Principal of Grammar School No. 40 in the Eighteenth Ward, and A. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-Principal of the same school were adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of paying certain claims incurred by school trustees in 1869, amounting to $6,360, was called up.

Mr. SAYNE said the question, he supposed, had been settled. The trustees had no right to incur these expenses. They had been run up in defiance of law, and he hoped they would not be paid.

Mr. GROSS said the Board had not incurred the bills, it was true, yet it was but just that the tradesmen, who had supplied the articles named in the bills, should be paid.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 2.

The Board then adjourned.

J. A. EISENLORD has been appointed assistant teacher in the First Ward evening school.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Some of the Latest Articles Exhibited—Programme for the Closing Week.

The American Institute Fair will close its exhibition for time on Saturday evening next, on which occasion there will be another grand promenade concert, by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. ENGEL. This exhibition has been peculiarly, and in every other respect, a success; and the managers may take credit to themselves in having made the annual recurrence of the Fair an institution of the metropolis. The formal opening this year took place on Sept. 7, and since then the Rink has been crowded with visitors every day, except Sundays. During that time it is estimated that upward of 250,000 persons have visited the exhibition. Tickets to the number of 200,000, the first 6 days, represent admission have been over 200,000, which would put the number of paying visitors at about 100,000. As only about one out of every five persons visiting the Fair pays for the privilege of doing so, the members have had the pleasure of having season tickets for themselves and their families, the exhibitors, attendants, and a host of others being admitted free—in fact, of the number who have been present is not too low an estimate to be set apart as having paid an admission fee. At 4 P. M. on Saturday the awards of the Institute of competitors will be announced, and the closing address will be delivered.

There is considerable interest among the exhibitors as to who will get the award of the Medal of Honor, the highest prize that the Institute can bestow. According to the rule laid down by the managers, this can only be awarded for a new and meritorious machine, product or process never before exhibited at the Institute Fairs, which shall be adjudged so important in its use or application as to supplant every article previously used for accomplishing the same purpose, and to work a favorable revolution in some branch of the useful arts. Without any disposition to prejudge the action of the managers, we merely state a fact when we say that, of all the affairs on exhibition in the machinery department, it is claimed by many, inventors as well as others, that BRAWN'S Gun-powder Pile-driver, more nearly than anything else, comes up to a fulfillment of the requirements above set forth. The TIMES took occasion some weeks ago, to speak in favorable terms of this invention. It may be stated that the Gun-powder is its motive power, and the power used to effect the work it performs (unpowder) has never before been put to the same purpose. No steam is necessary to work it; consequently the services of an engineer are not required, and no fuel is necessary. All intricacies of machinery are done away with, and the entire double-named merchant paper passed at 7½@8¾ ₱ cent.

The Gold Room speculation has been weak, with all the sales between 111 and 110½. In the gold loan market the borrowing rates have been 1, 2 and 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, 1-64 of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ day, and "flat." After the Government sale, cash gold was easier, and the common rate was "flat." The lower premium was due, in part, to the influence of the extra amount marketed by the Treasury, which was regarded as representing the November interest on the bonds held by the Department for the Sinking Fund account. For the $1,000,000 advertised the bids filed reached $3,025,000, and were as follows:

G. P. Cunningham	111.00
	110.99
	110.98
	111.01
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
	111.02
G. G. Hagan	110.91
	110.90
Jas. Sweet & Co.	
	110.95
	110.94
	110.93
	111
	110.88
	110.85
	111.01
F. A. Baker	
	111.05
	110.98
	110.93
	110.91
	110.87
	110.79
	110.77
Baker & Kitchen	
	111.05
	110.98
	110.91
	110.87
	110.79
	110.77
Reid, Lee & Contest	
	110.81
	110.81
	110.76
	110.71
Coles, Morris & Co.	
	110.98
	110.90
	110.85
	111.04
Duff & Tienken	
	111.04
	111.02
	111.01
	110.99
	110.93
Humbert Bros.	
	110.89
	110.76
	110.61
	110.57
	110.50
Glendinning, Davies & Co.	
	111.05
Mary & Co.	
	111.01½
	111.01½
	111.00½
	110.99
	110.97
Plume & Van Emburgh	
	111.03
H. Dalis	
	111.02
	111.01
	110.99
	110.94
	110.91
	110.90
	110.89
	110.86
	110.85
	110.84
	110.81
	110.79
	110.78
	110.76
	110.75
	110.74
	110.73
	110.71
	110.70
	110.69
	110.67
	110.66
	110.65
	110.64
	110.62
	110.61
	110.60
	110.59
	110.58
	110.57
	110.56
	110.55
	110.54
	110.53

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. (English opera.) Leading characters by Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Fanny Goodwin and Messrs. Beverley and Drayton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 3d-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Bitterman, Gaston, Anthony and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ALADDIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett and Stuart Robson.

STADT THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CZAR AND CARPENTER. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
145th-st., between 3d and 4th-aves.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Last day. Last evening.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
Ten copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 8
Ten copies, one year 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 50 cents per line each insertion.
City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town patrons, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 14 West 23d-st., near Broadway, and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DERNEY, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

THE WAR.

A special correspondent at Metz telegraphed yesterday that the Germans found in the magazines and arsenals of the forts stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient to maintain the garrison until March. The Germans opened fire on Neu-Briesach and Fort Nortier at 7½ A. M. yesterday. The French report of a victory at Montbéliard is denied, the Germans asserting that there are no German troops in that vicinity. Gen. WERDER reports capturing 600 French prisoners on the occupation of Gray. The loss of Dijon is ascribed by the Tours authorities to the incompetency of GARIBALDI's Sardinian officers and their crude organization, while it is attributed in another dispatch to the tardy arrival of the French artillery. GARIBALDI is reported to have been successful in freeing the Department of Jura of Prussians, capturing 1,000 prisoners. The Germans are making reconnoissances from Dijon, one of which was in the direction of Genlis, ten miles east of Dijon. They have exacted from the City of Dijon supplies for 80,000 men.

A correspondent in Paris, writing Oct. 28, says the National Guard are worthless; that in the last sortie 80,000 of them were put to flight by 8,000 Germans, and it is doubtful that they will fight. The Government, it is said, suppresses all unfavorable news. Advices from Paris to the 29th ult., by way of London and Tours, represent that all documents and valuables at the British Embassy were to be placed in the cellars. Gun-making was carried on vigorously, one foundry turning out ten cannons a day. One of the journals had announced that the bombardment might be expected at any moment. Rumors of BAZAINE's capitulation began to circulate on the 27th, creating great agitation. FELIX PYAT's paper, *Le Combat*, accused the Government of withholding the information, and the populace destroyed all the copies of his paper. Ninety millions francs of the national loan had been paid in. At the *Comédie Française*, matinées had been given to raise funds for the wounded, which were well patronized. The Prussians had succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Meudon and Bagneux. Wooden huts have been sent to the German Army before Paris. A Versailles telegram says that M. THIERS reports nothing new from the capital.

A deputation of two thousand representatives of various political organizations throughout France waited upon M. GAMBETTA on Tuesday, to urge *a levée en masse* and the appointment of committees in the Departments to hasten the uprising. He replied that the Government were making every effort to procure arms and munitions, but the people must assist the Government in this, as in other efforts, and must not expect the Government to surmount obstacles which they themselves might remove. Addresses in favor of continuing the war are received from all parts of the country. The Mayor of Marseilles has resigned, in order to enlist in the ranks. The *Moniteur*, of Tours, acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money from the French residents of San Francisco.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The corpse of a woman, supposed to be one of the passengers of the *Cambria*, has been washed ashore in the north of Ireland.... At a political meeting in Manchester, on Tuesday, a floor gave way, and many persons fell and were seriously injured.... The Austrian Government has decided not to interfere in Roman affairs, but suggests a conference of the Powers to adjust the guarantees to be offered to the Pope.... VICTOR EMMANUEL is to go to Rome on the 15th inst.

GENERAL.

A fire occurred in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. COBURN, at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and one woman was smothered to death and another severely injured by jumping from a window.

Two men were fatally injured by the fall of a derrick at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

An explosion in a powder-mill at Bennington, N. H., yesterday, demolished one of the buildings, and killed a workman named JOHN BLANCHARD.

A desperate encounter occurred on Varner's River, in Missouri, on Friday last, between an old hunter, named SHEPARD, and three of his personal enemies. The old man received seven bullets in his body, and killed all three of his assailants.

A fire occurred in some stables, in Court-street, Cincinnati, yesterday, occasioning a loss of $6,000.

A disturbance occurred at a political meeting, at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday night. Firearms were used in the crowd, and several persons were seriously wounded.

The expenditures of the United States Government for the month of October amounted to $15,795,027 75.

The poet WHITTIER was offered the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Massachusetts, by the prohibitionists, but declined it.

Gen. W. F. BRARTLY, a prominent Ex-Confederate officer, was assassinated near Winona, Miss., yesterday.

Prof. HAYDEN, the United States Geologist, has just completed his explorations in Wyoming Territory for the present season. He is preparing a very favorable report on the fertility and resources of the Territory.

The annual production of spirits in the United States is stated at 118,648,000 gallons.

The census of the South shows a general increase in the colored population since 1860.

One of the patents on the Singer sewing-machine expires to-morrow, and a further extension has been refused. There, are, however, several unexpired patents on the same machine.

A man named JOHN DURAND and his son, MARTIN, were arrested in South Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, suspected of murdering the wife of the former, who was found dead on the floor with her face and head badly bruised. The family was engaged in a drunken carousal on Monday night.

The firemen's statue and monument in the Forest Lawn Cemetery, at Buffalo, was unveiled and dedicated yesterday.

A meeting of the Labor Reform Anti-Chinese League was held at Buffalo last night. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted opposing the introduction of Chinese labor into the country.

The town of Moore's Flat, Nevada County, Cal., was burned yesterday.

A fire occurred last evening in the premises No. 536 Hudson-street, owned by FREDERICK BOHNE, doing a damage of $1,800 to the building, which is unoccupied.

Is it all Useless?

The worst indication of a decay of public spirit is seen when a community refuses to move hand or finger against rulers who have loaded it with insults and oppression. There are those who tell us that this is the present condition of society in New-York. They profess their wonder that we should attack TWEED and FISK—as if the true subject of wonder was not rather that such scoundrels as these should have managed to make themselves absolute Dictators over nearly a million of people. There, indeed, is a spectacle which might well cause the whole civilized world to stand amazed. It is not in a country where the bulk of the people are ignorant, or unaccustomed to the exercise of political rights, that such a monstrous usurpation as this has been permitted—but in a community where perfect freedom has always been enjoyed, and where five-sixths of the people are capable of taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. Here, where the very highest results of popular government ought to be shown, we see nothing but corruption on every side, the Courts of law packed with corrupt Judges, the Police a mere agency of a vile band of adventurers, the heads of Departments notorious peculators, the Governor of the State himself a man who is selected for his office on account of the alacrity with which he plays into the hands of a gang which, if it had its deserts, would be breaking stone in the convicts' quarries.

And yet we are assured that all this is to go on forever. "The people," some say, "are apathetic. You cannot rouse them. They have become so accustomed to ill-usage that they cease to regard it as an injury." This is the great dependence of the TWEED faction at the present moment. They know perfectly well that they have no moral claim to the support of the citizens. They are quite aware that the more their actions are inquired into, the more damning will be the record against them. They have abused every trust committed to their hands, have encouraged every dishonest scheme in which a share of the plunder was assigned to them, and at this moment are studying only how to extend their forays into fresh fields. But they believe that the public will never shake off its indifference. The cry, "it is of no use," is their sheet-anchor. Men like Mr. BELMONT stand in the background, while FISK gets up at a public meeting and boasts that he is a good Democrat, that he is exceedingly intimate with TWEED and SWEENY, and that he intends to carry the election for his accomplices—while Mr. BELMONT knows that the proceeds of FISK's new raid will be divided equally among the rest of the banditti and the slute whom he flings at the face of the town. And this is all there is of Democracy at the present day. This, at least, is all we are permitted to see of it. The people are coolly invited to vote next Tuesday for a "political" system conceived by the off-scourings of the community, and based upon the principle that society is good for nothing but to be trampled down in the mud and have its pockets picked.

Let who will assert that "it is of no use" to protest against this frightful desecration of free institutions, we venture to predict that a day of reckoning will come for all who have had any lot or part in it. Profanation such as this is secured of God and man, and by the very laws of the universe must work its own destruction, and crush the authors of it beneath its ruins. It may take time to bring about its overthrow. But in such a contest time is on our side—all the moral forces of the world are with us, the unseen influences which control the destinies of mankind work in our cause, and even if we are beaten today, the hour will come when our triumph will be as signal and complete as it will be appalling to the miscreants who have cast an indelible stain upon our history, and brought shame upon the sacred name of freedom itself. It is not, as some men appear to suppose, by an unalterable decree of fate that those who now sit in high places are forced upon us. If we were worthy of our past, or mindful of our future, they would be overthrown next Tuesday as surely as the sun will rise and set. We still believe that the work will be done. Let us at least try to accomplish it, and mark the result. Much has been effected already. The public mind has been prepared for reform. The traitorous Republicans have been scattered. The bribers and the bribed begin to see that there may be other forces introduced into public life besides the detestable force of corruption. It only remains for every honest man to vote, whether he thinks there is "any use" in it or not—and we shall then have made an effort which will reveal to us our true strength, and encourage all who, like us, are struggling for the possession of those priceless blessings of a free Government which have almost perished in our degenerate hands.

Constitutionality of the Election Law.

The attempt to render the Federal Election law nugatory, on the plea of unconstitutionality, has signally failed. On that plea the legal advisers of Tammany rested their only hope. Recognizing the folly of those who, like Mr. JAMES BROOKS, proposed to make war upon Federal authority by driving its soldiers into the river, the lawyers of the Ring undertook to baffle the legislation of Congress by establishing its illegality. That was the object of the ponderous argument conducted in the United States Circuit Court, on Tuesday, by Messrs. CURTIS and STOUGHTON; the indictment of one TERENCE QUINN, charged with having registered in more than one place, being made the basis of a test case. It was summarily disposed of yesterday by Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD, with a result adverse to the Ring.

The questions involved do not, indeed, admit of much reasonable doubt. The Election law enacted by Congress asserts no pretensions in behalf of the Federal power which are not essential to the vindication of the authority conferred by the Constitution. The provisions which contemplate the election of members of the House of Representatives, and make that body the judge as well of the qualifications of its members as of the legality and regularity of the elections in virtue of which they claim seats, manifestly imply the possession of power to crush any systematic effort to control those elections by fraud or violence. The right to prevent discrimination in respect of electoral qualification, as between voters for the more popular branch of a State Legislature, and voters for Congressional representatives,—is but another development of the same principle. What this qualification shall be, the State determines; but having determined it, Congress may step in to prevent any invidious action directed against itself. So also the State prescribes the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives; "but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." It has not been considered expedient to give a very wide construction to the provision we cite, but its sufficiency for all the purposes covered by the new Election law, seems beyond controversy. And the new law itself carries out the interpretation which would discourage the exercise of unlimited or doubtful powers. It interferes neither with the qualification of electors, nor with the times, places, or manner of holding elections. These matters are as completely subject to State legislation as though Congress had done nothing. The Federal law simply furnishes guarantees against the successful violation of local statutes. It insures the exercise of the franchise to those entitled to it. It declares that elections provided for by the State shall not be decided by fraudulent agencies. In other words, it renders the election a verity, and effectually baffles plans designed to render the election a farce. Only in this way does the Congressional measure interfere with the registration or voting in New-York.

Limited and just in its provisions, and in scope and nature clearly within the exercise of power contemplated by the framers of the Constitution for the protection of Federal authority, the law was not enacted until the necessity for it had been demonstrated by experience. It is not wanton or superfluous. Under Tammany's management, a New-York election had become synonymous with frauds that made the franchise worthless, and the use of the ballot-box a ridiculous formality. The local laws were in the hands of Judges who winked at their infraction. The machinery furnished for registering voters was worked in the interest of repeaters; the provision made for counting recorded votes became tributary to schemes for manufacturing majorities to order. To contend that this condition of things might go on indefinitely is to invest associated ruffianism and rascality with power to send to Congress representatives who should be in a jail. To pretend that the Federal Constitution has furnished no adequate guarantee against the perpetration of these frauds, or for the punishment of their perpetrators, is to leave the State helpless in the hands of the Tammany Ring, and to place the more numerous branch of Congress at the mercy of any band of scoundrels daring and strong enough to hold possession of the polls. Of what avail is the allegation that the State had already provided for the objects which the Federal law is intended to accomplish? The State administration of the law cannot be trusted. The local functionaries are the creatures of the gang whose audacious villany justifies Federal interference. All that interference aims at is the efficient performance of duties which local authority should perform, but does not. It aims at an honest registration, a peaceable poll, and a fair counting of the votes. A Constitution which made no provision for the contingency of a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people would have sacrificed the foundations of national liberty.

"The Sweet of These Acetic Gens."

"MARGARET WATTS, the baby-farmer, was engaged on Tuesday."—*London Paper.*

When shall we have to record a similar event in New-York? We have offenders enough. If any one doubts the fact, let him turn to the advertising columns of the lower class of Sunday newspapers, and he will find evidence more than enough. Even the pages of certain morning dailies are not free from the occasional taint of the hideous traffic. It flaunts in open day, and finds a location in every quarter of this great City. From a "palatial mansion" in Fifth-avenue, down to wretched chambers in the slums of Chatham-street, there is accommodation for the perpetration of infant murder suited to every rank and condition of life. The fee demanded of the fine lady would probably be considered a fair provision for the rearing of the offspring of the servant-girl, but each of them gives, according to her condition, a sum which is perfectly well understood to be an equivalent for putting some poor child out of the world. Nor is the Arcadian simplicity of the country at all free from participation in the crime of infanticide. In the rural districts of this State there are quiet unpretending cottages which seem, amid embowering foliage, the chosen abode of innocence and peace; but from these places wasted baby-forms are carried into nameless graves.

The "offense is rank and smells to heaven." Why is there no hint of its punishment? Are the Police under the delusion that they are appointed merely for the purpose of dealing with open and public offenses? Can they not move before the exposure of some infant body is fully brought home to an individual offender, or before a Coroner's jury finds some parties unknown guilty of causing the death of some clandestinely born child? Would it be expecting too much of the energy and ability of our detective officers to call on them to reply to some of the numerous advertisements, addressed under some transparent periphrasis or other to "ladies who have been unfortunate?" If they find that the sum demanded for relieving the mother of her unwelcome burden is such as to leave any other alternative for the disposal of the child but murder, we shall concede that there do exist benevolent persons whose anxiety to befriend unfortunate children is beyond all praise, and whose profession we have entirely misunderstood. The case is easy of proof. There are people who publicly advertise their readiness to take care of mother and child for a sum which will, on inquiry, be found insufficient to maintain the latter for a year. These people either dispose of their charges to some other philanthropic individuals, or they retain them in their own houses. If they part with them, where do they go? The number of tender-hearted couples who would willingly adopt as their own the offspring of strangers is, it need hardly be said, not very great in New-York. There need be little difficulty in tracing the mode of disposing of any child. If by any one of the hideous devices known to the profession, the progress of life is arrested, the course of inquiry is equally open and equally imperative.

It is useless to talk of such matters with bated breath, or to seek to cover such terrible realities with the veil of a false delicacy. In impudent defiance of all morality, law, and decency a trade of murder is known and acknowledged to be practiced in our midst. Can it be that the social degeneracy, which follows political corruption like its shadow, has already overtaken us, and that we have become callous to the plague-spots that infect society? Has the flaunting vice, on which our City rulers smile, deadened the public sense of all goodness and decorum, and lowered our standard of social morality? The fact would not be without example if it were so; but unless on the strongest of evidence, we cannot accept such a conclusion. Respectable citizens have merely ceased to express indignation, because of a mistaken belief in their utter powerlessness. From a lethargy like this it is time to rouse ourselves. The evil that is tolerated is aggressive; if we want the good to exist at all, it must be aggressive too. The ax is laid to the upas tree of corruption which threatens to overshadow us, and there are strong and willing hands enough to strike it home, if they were roused to a consciousness of their power.

The Jobbery of the Rich is the Robbery of the Poor.

It is a great misfortune to the working classes of this City that they have no journal which is at once an "organ" and an instructor for them. Their own especial leaders, and orators also, give them no light on the questions which most concern them. If there ever should be an honest working man's newspaper in New-York, it ought to put at its head as its motto some such axiom as this: "The jobbery of the rich is the robbery of the poor." A large proportion of the laboring classes seem absolutely blind to a principle the effects of which they feel every day in their pockets.

Thus, at the present time, in order to secure votes for the election, TWEED and his Ring have employed several thousand workmen for all sorts of useless labor upon the parks of the City. The laborers feel very grateful, and look upon TWEED as the benefactor of the poor, and will vote his whole ticket. So, if there is a street to be opened, buildings to be torn down, a new invention in pavements to be tried, an old pavement to be taken up, boulevards to be made, or any one of the thousand jobs of the City to be carried out, a few hundred or thousand workmen get temporary employment, and they ascribe their good fortune to the Ring, and devote themselves to their service. But there is another side of the picture. Some thousands of laborers indeed are employed; TWEED's contractors and instruments grow rich; TWEED himself is already said to be the lucky owner of ten millions dollars of real estate made in the last few years; but hundreds of thousands of honest working men, mechanics and shop-keepers pay the piper for it all. While TWEED has his millions, the laborer thinks himself lucky if he can secure his tenement-cottage at from $12 to $20 for the month. Rents have doubled, taxes are enormous, all expenses have increased and the decent mechanic is driven to the tenement-house, with all its bad associations for his children, and yet must pay a rent such as in Philadelphia would give him a nice cottage and yard. TWEED's jobs are robbing his children of a decent home. Every new trick of the Ring by which they plunder the honest community of hundreds of thousands, is paid for by assessments and taxes. And taxes are paid by rent.

The rich landlords of the City—many of them Democrats—do not feel exclusively the stealings of the Tammany gang, which may be one reason why they are hand-and-glove with the leaders. Their increased taxes they charge on rents, and the middle and lower classes pay them. Every grocery-man and hardware-dealer and market-man and liquor-seller puts his increased charges for rent into the prices of his articles. The poor pay for the jobs every day. When the grateful laborers stand before Mr. TWEED's "palatial stables," or admire his many houses and lots, or contemplate his gorgeous equipages, or hear of his superb dinners, they may remember that they have paid for all this with their hard-earned toil and that each additional penny in their daily flour and bacon, each dollar of higher rent wrung from them by harsh landlords, and the increased expenses each year of the household, pushing them nearer to want, have all served as humble "drops of water," to swell TWEED's tide of wealth, and that of others like him. Then our mechanics who are driven out of the City, or who are forced to dwell in dismal lanes and alleys, amid the especial constituents of the Ring, will have the consolation that but for the "jobbers" and Tammany plunderers they might live, as do mechanics in other cities, in their own houses and in pleasant streets.

Large numbers of our up-town friends, in moderate houses, are now enjoying the effect of the various operations whereby the friends of the Ring are enabled to build "palatial stables." They are receiving the news of pleasant little assessments, of five hundred dollars a house, for divers openings and widenings, and laying of pavements, wherein they have no more interest or voice than if they were governed by the Dey of Algiers. We assure them, however, that this is only the beginning of the end. The jobs of the past are only a feeble indication of what the jobs of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. in the future will be, now that the various "Commissions" of the City are delivered over bodily to them. In the coming decade it will not be merely the Chairman of the Board of Public Works who will have palatial stables, but the humblest satellite of Tammany will be able to dwell in "marble halls," for the capacities of this City in taxation are almost immeasurable.

The policy of the Ring seems to be to drive the middle class out of the City, and leave it to the very poor and the very rich—the one too lazy to oppose them, and the other too ignorant. New-York, instead of growing to a million and a quarter in the last decade, as she ought to have done, has now only about nine hundred thousand inhabitants. The three hundred thousand who have fled from the rule of Tammany to the adjacent towns, are the very best class in the community—the moderate merchants, mechanics, and professional men, who can least of all be spared here. This exodus will go on under the benign administration of the Sachems. None but the rich can afford to pay for their endless peculation and jobbery. The poor will grow poorer under it, until at length light reaches them, and they discover that these plunderers of the public purse always begin and end by plundering them.

The Insanity of Drunkenness.

Probably three-fourths of the crimes involving personal violence committed in this City are inspired by rum. And in at least one-half, on a very moderate estimate, of such cases as are actually brought to trial, that very circumstance is pleaded and received in extenuation of the offense, while it ought, if anything, to aggravate it. This is simply to foster lawlessness, by encouraging the excess which prompts it. It is very nearly time that this false and unjust leniency, which imperils the safety of all the law-abiding portion of the community, for the sake of a few drunken vagabonds, should have an end. Prohibitory legislation, as applied to the liquor traffic, will, of course, be always worse than useless; for to the natural craving for drink it adds that temptation, to the average mind always irresistible, of breaking the law to satisfy the desire. Massachusetts pretends to have a prohibitory Liquor law; yet Boston barrooms never did a more flourishing business. It is impossible, even if it were desirable, to attempt to regulate individual conduct in matters which concern only the individual person.

But if the law cannot prohibit drunkenness, it can do much to restrict it by pitilessly punishing the excesses to which it almost inevitably leads. The law presumes that every man intends the necessary consequence of his acts, and when a man has learned by experience that he becomes quarrelsome in his cups, he only is to blame for the crime which his fatal indulgence makes possible. Under our present judicial rulings and the prevailing public sentiment, every citizen's life is absolutely at the mercy of an enemy who has craft enough to get publicly drunk before killing him. To be sure the murderer may be convicted of some of the minor degrees of manslaughter, but eloquent counsel and sympathetic friends almost insure him immunity from the gallows. This is radically wrong. If men make beasts of themselves let them have the same pity as beasts whenever they transgress. Such a rule, strictly enforced, would do more to repress intoxication and its foul brood of crimes and vice than the most stringent prohibitory act ever devised by the most ardent advocate of abstinence.

The Third Congressional District.

The Republican voters of the Third Congressional District will next Tuesday be required, not only to select a representative in Congress, but also to give their opinions as to the merits of the conflict between Mr. E. D. WEBSTER and his opponents. For some time there has been more or less dissatisfaction among the members of the party in Kings County, respecting the management of its affairs. As Mr. WEBSTER has been, for a year or more, the controlling spirit in the Republican councils there, his nomination for Congress was the signal for the consolidation of those who disapproved of his actions, and for the organization of a determined effort for his defeat. This state of things is peculiarly unfortunate, because in the Third District the Democratic majority was, at the last election, so small that it was generally considered that a popular Republican candidate could succeed this time. Gen. STOCUM, who is a candidate for re-election in that district, is more of a soldier than a politician, and his Congressional career, while it was creditable to him, did not meet the approval of all his supporters. It was thought, therefore, that the dissaffection toward Gen. STOCUM, in addition to the expected increase of Republican strength by means of the colored voters and such Germans as were pleased with the sympathy the party had expressed with Prussia, would more than counterbalance the former adverse majority of some twenty-eight hundred. The prospects of a Republican victory in the district, therefore, seemed good. The nomination was given to Mr. WEBSTER, the most prominent man in the party. Where so much has been said on both sides of the subsequent controversy, the only fair way of arriving at a decision is by submitting it to a vote of those who are best acquainted with its merits, and this will be done next Tuesday. There is no disputing the fact that Mr. WEBSTER has, for a year or two, had more to do with the control of Federal patronage and the management of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, than any other man. The question now is simply whether his constituents are prepared to fully indorse his action toward the party. The merits of the case have been amply discussed by local papers and speakers, so that the points at issue are well understood. Mr. R. M. WHITING, Jr., who has been nominated in opposition to Mr. WEBSTER, is warmly indorsed by well-known gentlemen, who have only the good of the party at heart, who are not political aspirants, and who have never held office. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER claim that he is a working Republican, and that he has always been faithful to the best interests of his party. His opponents, on the other hand, assert that he is a professional politician, and they also say that he is willing to sacrifice any interest to further his own ends. His opponent has thus far fortunately escaped any severe assaults on his personal character, and it is generally understood that no Republican who is opposed to Mr. WEBSTER will have any objection to voting for Alderman WHITING.

This being the case, it is very important that every Republican voter in the Third District should be at the polls next Tuesday, ready to give by his vote an opinion upon the merits of this controversy. The real issue, as respects Mr. WEBSTER, is whether he fairly represents the views of a majority of the Republicans in the district where he is a candidate. If it is clearly proved on a full Republican vote that he does, those who now oppose him should submit to the popular verdict. If, on the other hand, Mr. WEBSTER is defeated, he should retire from his present prominent position in the party. Let the Republicans of the Third Congressional District, therefore, arouse themselves to the importance of the occasion, and let them promptly and finally settle their difficulties by giving an overwhelming vote either for one or the other candidate. There must be no shrinking, and no compromise. Let the verdict be plain and decisive, and let the Republicans of Kings abide by their own decision.

Comparative Crime.

The criminal statistics of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland for 1869 furnish some curious points of comparison. Strange to say, no person was sentenced to death in Ireland during that year, while in England and Wales alone twenty-one were so sentenced, and twelve were executed. Yet, by the verdicts of Coroners' juries there were, in the named period, thirty-three cases of murder in Ireland, as compared with twenty-five in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales. The number of indictable offenses, not disposed of summarily, in Ireland, in 1869, was 9,178, as compared with 15,149 in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales. As regards the classes of crime, there was an excess in England and Wales over Ireland of 6,465 offenses against property, without violence; of 1,006 offenses against property with violence; of 241 cases of forgery and offenses against the currency; of 112 attempts to commit suicide; of 59 immoral offenses; of 40 attempts at murder and manslaughter; of 25 unnatural offenses, and of 19 cases of perjury. As regards infanticide the disproportion was less marked; there being 55 such crimes to one murder of all other kinds in England and Wales, and 58 infanticides to a like ratio in Ireland.

This return is undeniably in favor of the superior average morality of the Irish. It may be said, to be sure, that the arrangements for detecting crime and apprehending criminals are more closely and systematically applied in England than in Ireland. But when it is remembered that a large number of the crimes in the latter country spring out of agrarian attempts, or outrages, and that these are followed up with exceptional severity, the force of the argument we have named becomes seriously diminished. The bearing of comparative education on these statistics appears of no great significance. In Ireland about thirty-eight per cent. of the men and fifty per cent. of the women imprisoned could neither read nor write. In England and Wales thirty-three per cent. of the incarcerated men, and forty per cent. of the women, were equally ignorant. The inference, whatever its weight, is clear that in this case education of the ordinary sort produced no diminution of crime, a conclusion at variance with most of the authenticated results of experience. At all events, it is the more creditable to the Irish that, with fewer advantages of education than their neighbors, their record should be so comparatively free from stain.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY has announced his willingness to accept the nomination as member of Congress for the Sixth District. Under these circumstances, the electors have one clear duty before them—to vote for Mr. GREELEY, by which they will gain very much greater honor themselves than they will confer upon their candidate. No man could be placed in opposition who deserves to stand for a moment in the way of Mr. GREELEY. It is not our present business to discuss those questions in which we may happen to differ with him in opinion. It ought to be sufficient for the electors to remember that he is a man of great originality and thought, one of the ablest journalists of this or any other country, an ardent supporter of popular rights and liberties, a veteran in the service of his party, and altogether a man of whom any constituency might justly be proud. It would be absurd to compare such a man with Mr. COX. Probably Mr. COX himself would instinctively shrink from the comparison. Let the people of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards elect Mr. GREELEY by an overwhelming majority, and they will afterward be proud of their work.

Senator CONKLING is the latest victim of the *World's* mendacity. That sheet said of him, yesterday, that "within the last day or two" he has said there is no longer any hope of reducing the Democratic majority in this City; and in another article it asserted that, having arrived at this conclusion, "he immediately returned to Utica, and held a consultation with leading Republicans on Sunday, giving them the doleful news." There is not a particle of truth in either statement. Mr. CONKLING arrived in this City on Friday last, and has not been out of it since. Therefore he was not in Utica on Sunday. And instead of believing that there is no likelihood of reducing the Democratic majority here, he shares the conviction prevalent among well-informed Republicans, that the prospect of achieving a Republican triumph is brighter than it has been in years. Tammany shakes with fear in expectation of defeat. It knows that it is doomed. The silly inventions of the *World* are the devices of a baffled faction, whom the approach of an honest election renders desperate.

The Eighth Congressional District has been misrepresented by Mr. JAMES BROOKS long enough. The Reform Democracy are against him, and the Republicans have their own candidate in the person of Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the well-known editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. The ability of Mr. WILKES is beyond question, and the vigor and fidelity with which he has long served the Republican Party entitle him to its most cordial support. Few men understand more thoroughly the springs of American action, or discuss with greater fearlessness the bearings of current political questions. He is a strong man, and should be elected.

The Republican ratification meeting, tonight, will demonstrate the depth of public feeling in regard to the pending election, and the activity which an appreciation of the issues to be decided has called forth in quarters not addicted to partisan excitement. It will be the last great gathering of the campaign,—the last outlet for popular enthusiasm in advance of the celebration of Republican victory. Senator CONKLING and Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT lead the list of speakers, and afford a guarantee that the topics discussed, and the style of the discussion, will be worthy of an assemblage representing very much of the intelligence, the enterprise and wealth of the City. The new Secretary of the Interior will also speak. The rally is worth an effort to make it great.

Some schemes of the Tammany Ring touch interests which, however important, are not generally appreciated by the public. But the seizure of the Central Park outrages the feelings and excites the indignation of every respectable man and woman in the City. That Park is the people's pleasure ground. They watched with pride the progress of its improvement under the old management, and pointed to the perfection of its arrangements as an offset to deformities and corruption in other parts of the City. They understand why and by whom the management has been changed, and they discover in the plans of Messrs. FIELDS, SWEENY and HILTON signs of the debasing partisan uses to which the Park expenditures are to be put. It is in vain that apologists of the Ring protest. The popular judgment too keenly realizes the situation to be misled. If the purpose were simply to secure good management, the removal of Messrs. STRANAHAN, GREENE and GRINNELL was uncalled for. They discharged arduous duties faithfully and efficiently. But the Ring wanted tools,—not faithful and efficient Commissioners;—and hence the change.

The German Armies are obviously reducing their ranks, with a view to a Winter occupation of France. A portion of the Landwehr, or first line of reserve, is already on its way to Germany, and the Bavarian Government has received notice to discontinue the sending of reinforcements. As we lately intimated, on the authority of the Cologne *Gazette*, the plan contemplated by the Prussian staff was to quarter three to four hundred thousand men in the irregular square one side of which is formed by the upper Rhine, from Basel onward, and the other by a line from Paris to the Belgian frontier. This plan was based on the supposition that Metz would surrender in October, and this, like other calculations of the Prussian staff, has, in spite of doubts still expressed to the contrary, been marvelously verified. The fall of Paris would not, according to the same authority, in the least affect the contemplated occupation, since the absence of a settled Government in France would render it necessary as a guarantee for the observance of any terms of peace which might follow that event.

It is more than two centuries ago since the title of Emperor of Germany, which King WILLIAM is said to be about to receive, ceased to be anything more than an empty name. Curiously enough, it was after the peace of Westphalia, which gave Alsace to France, that the internal weakness of Germany became complete, while the recovery of that Province promises to be contemporaneous with the restoration of her ancient supremacy in Europe. For the benefit of those given to the tracing of historical parallels, the additional fact may be cited of Fran-

WICK the Great having prevented the ruler of Austria, who was then titular Emperor of Germany, from asserting his Imperial authority over South Germany, only to find it would now appear, that his own descendant might be the real successor to the medieval Emperors. Further, the Empire was formally dissolved in 1806, when the Rhenish Confederation was formed under the protectorate of NAPOLEON I., while the restoration of the Imperial dynasty has followed, as a natural result, on the ruin of his latest successor.

The World and the Ring.

The World, Oct. 28, 1870. *The greater part of our voting population is made up of honest, industrious, hard-working people—many of them members of churches.*

The Democratic masses no longer rule in Tammany. The Ring rules Tammany and is ruining Tammany. The sordid selfishness of the Ring has driven from the walls of Tammany many capable and incorruptible Democrats, whose influence is entitled to weight in the councils of the party, but who, by being driven off to outside organizations, are deprived of voice in the Conventions of the State and the Union.

The World, Oct. 29. Our relations with Tammany are precisely the same as those of the Democratic organization of the State, with which we have always been in communion.

The World, Oct. 30. The war upon the Ring is not a war upon Tammany, but, of course, includes a fight to redeem Tammany. Victory over the Ring will be the redemption of Tammany itself from Ring rule, the restoration of its rightful influence and authority with the voting, tax-paying Democracy of New-York City, and its old estimation in the State and Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE SERIOUS FAMILY," AT WALLACK'S.

BARRETT'S "Serious Family" was well performed at Wallack's last night. Although what is called an excellent acting play, it is one that we do not particularly admire. It is better that the traditional animosity between the pulpit and the stage should be forgotten than perpetuated. The temptation is, doubtless, strong, as the *Ephraim Smooths* and *Maworms* grow obsolete to replace them with *Amendall Sleeks* in the dramatic repertory; but the effort is, to say the least, questionable. The ministers of religion were long and justly opposed to the corruptions of the stage. As these have gradually disappeared, such opposition has naturally diminished, and it might be wise for the players to accept the truce thus honorably gained. Cant is, of course, a just object of satire, but the trouble is that in all the characters we have mentioned, the picture is greatly exaggerated, and sometimes generally make matters worse by outrageous "gags." The true friends of the theatre should, therefore, rather deprecate than encourage the multiplication of such stage figures. Mr. SOTHERN BROUGHAM is the very beau-ideal of *Captain Maguire*. He is not only rollicking, but gentlemanly—a conjunction not too common. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, who was heartily greeted on her reappearance, played the *Widow Delmaine* with charming abandon and gayety. We think she takes the recriminating scenes with the *Captain* a thought too much *en serieuse*; but she certainly throws into the character every where else, abundance of the true spirit of comedy. It is delightful to see an actress who has at once the beauty to look a part like *Mrs. Delmaine* and the talent adequately to embody it. Mr. STODDART plays *Aminidab Sleek* very funnily, and with occasional exaggeration that overstops the modesty of nature. Mrs. BARRY makes an excellent *Mrs. Torrens*, and Mrs. SEFTON is as well fitted in *Lady Scarsby Greenly*. Mr. CLARKE is happier in the doleful passage of *Charles* than in the light comedy ones; still he is agreeable in the character, and, as usual, always painstaking. Miss TRACY overacts a little in *Emma*, and looks pretty enough to be forgiven for it. "The Serious Family" will be repeated on Friday.

MISS JANAUSCHEK.

Readers interested in theatrical affairs will learn with pleasure that Miss JANAUSCHEK is acting in Philadelphia with great success. Her first appearance as the Chestnut-street Theatre was made on Monday, and the newspapers on the following morning were united in testifying to the comliness of her master of the new tongue she has chosen, and—once again—to the grandeur of her acting. "Mary Stuart" was the play chosen for her first night.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S.

"Oberon" was performed at Niblo's last evening and it attracted a large audience. Many of the incidents of the performance were pleasant. But WEBER's last composition is one of the most unpopular of works, in spite of the perfection of its overture, of the grandeur of the aria in the third act, of the ethereal beauty of the fairy music, and of the suavity of the single melody, woven into the whole score, and forming the text of the symphonic movement in the part directly following the soprano's address to the Ocean. There is little tunefulness in the numerous pieces of which "Oberon" is composed, and the severe beauty of the passages referred to is quite above the appreciation of the casual frequenter of semi-musical entertainments. This was proven, last year, when the opera was sung at the Academy of Music, and when the noble voice of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA gave full value to the Titanic phrases of the grand air. Cumulative evidence of its unfitness for rendering before any but a special audience was supplied last night. The organ at Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD, it is true, is not equal to the demand of the test air, but, in other respects, the representation was satisfying. Mr. CASTLE, who was *Sir Huon*, Mr. LAWRENCE, who personated *Sherasmin*, Mrs. SEGUIN, who sang *Fatima*, and Miss GOODWIN, who played *Puck*, all did their duty conscientiously, and *Sherasmin's* song in the fourth act, *Fatima's* air, "Oh! Araby!" and the trio, "And must I then Dissemble," were among the pieces whereof repetition was unanimously exacted. The chorus was in good condition, and the orchestra somewhat more heedful than usual of the need of shading, though by no means as intimidated to their task as we would like. This evening "The Bohemian Girl" is to be rented.

MISS NILSSON.

Miss NILSSON and her associates leave for Boston this morning. Less been by political intelligence than our columns, those of the Boston dailies are filled with allusions to the advent of the songstress. The sale of season tickets, conducted precisely as it was in New-York, was begun on Monday morning. The *Advertiser*, of yesterday, says in relation to it: "People began to gather as early as 10 o'clock on Monday evening, and by 8 yesterday morning there was a long line waiting the opening of the box-office. Up to last night nearly $20,000 has been received—about $16,500 for season tickets, and $3,500 for single tickets." The same journal thinks "the indications are that Boston awaits the coming of NILSSON with an interest much greater than that aroused by her appearance in New-York." It is evident we shall never be able to outdo Boston. Even the Swedes of that city are determined to rival in ovation her fellow-countrywomen tendered Miss NILSSON here. Unfortunately a local paper admits there are only 300 Scandinavians in the city.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC—SECOND REHEARSAL.

The excellent taste of Brooklyn and the admirable orchestra of the Society, united in attracting the very large audience to the Academy yesterday afternoon. The seventh symphony was again performed, and most effectively rendered. The scherzo of this *magnum opus*, declared by all Beethoven students to be not only his master-piece, but the perfection of all scherzos, was executed with most commendable delicacy and finish. The overture of "Secundina," by GOLDMARK, proved fully worthy of the attention Mr. BERGMANN gave its recital. It is grandly instrumentated, and the subtle and serious melody woven throughout it, like all natural melodies, was the more grateful the more it was repeated. The overture to BERLIOZ'S "Franse Juges" was executed with great precision, and constituted the finale.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Kings.
Lieutenant-Governor—SEDGWICK KAUFMAN, of Kings.
Controller—AMASA W. PARKER, of Dutchess.
Canal Commissioner (full term)—ANSALOM NELSON, of Erie.
Canal Commissioner (short term)—ALEX. HARKLEY, of Washington.
State Prison Inspector—JOHN FARNHAM, of Clinton.
ELECTION—NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

THE STATE

Republican Gatherings on the Strong.

The Republican State Committee announces the following meetings to take place:

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.
Auburn—Gen. Joseph E. Hawley.
Crown Point—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Central Park Garden, New-York (Afternoon)—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Hall, Brooklyn (Evening)—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Albion—Hon. Burwell Hart, G. C. Davison, Esq.
Middletown—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Oswego Town—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Hon. D. G. Fort.
Galway—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Greene—Prof. J. H. Warwick.
Cold Brook—Gen. Robert Avery.
North Port—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Stephenson Bridge—R. Weil, (German.)
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn—Major James Hagerty, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Cleveland—Col. A. D. Shaw.
West Brighton—Col. T. B. Thorne.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Washington Heights—Col. James Fairman.
Little Valley—Capt. William H. Grace.
Granville—H. P. Crossey, Esq.
Cooper Institute—Hon. Ethan Allen.
St. Johnsville—F. D. Curtis, Esq., Dr. F. W. Boesze.
Cornwall—C. D. Murray, Esq.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn—Hugh Coleman, Esq.
Cairo—W. P. Piero, Esq.
Geneva—Hon. J. F. Manning.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Utica—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Stapleton—Hon. George William Curtis.
Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Syracuse—Gen. Joseph E. Hawley.
Schenectady—Hon. R. Reindield Smith.
River Head (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
South Hannibal—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Amboy Centre—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Morrisania—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Rank's Hotel, New-York—Hon. Jas. A. Biggs.
Ellettsville—Capt. William H. Grace.
Canajoharie—F. D. Curtis, Esq., and Dr. F. W. Boesze.
Lisle—Prof. J. H. Warwick.
Ninth Ward, Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Orient—Geo. W. Bunday, Esq.
Livingston—A. H. Farren, Esq., and James P. O'Neill, Esq.
Germantown—Hon. Chas. L. Beale and John Cadman, Esq.
Twenty-first Ward, New-York—Hugh Coleman, Esq., and E. M. Cooke, Esq.
Hunter's Point—J. J. Couch, Esq., and Geo. A. Everett, Esq.
Windham—W. P. Piero, Esq.
Masonic Hall, New-York—Dr. David Bell.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Rome—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Schenectady—Gen. Joseph E. Hawley.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Hudson—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
North Scribe—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Parish—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Pleasantville—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salamanca—Capt. William H. Grace.
Hall, Brooklyn (Evening)—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Corner Twenty-second-street and Broadway, New-York—C. D. Murray, Esq.
Southampton—Geo. W. Bunday, Esq.
Walden—Gen. Robert Avery.
Sing Sing—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Hon. James W. Husted.
Stevens Town—Geo. A. Everett, Esq.
Hunter—W. P. Piero, Esq.
New-Rochelle—Elias B. Conover.

THE CANVASS.

The Republican majority in Iowa is 41,000.

Massachusetts politicians anticipate a heavy vote in their State on election day.

The new census shows that Connecticut has lost a member for each 5.46 of the population.

The labor reform ticket in Oneida County has been withdrawn by vote of the Executive Committee.

The Democrats carried only four counties in Iowa, and in these counties not a Democratic vote was cast.

Political activity in Wisconsin seems to be confined to the First Congressional District. The result in the other districts is regarded as certain.

Hon. GEORGE H. BROWNE has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Western District of Rhode Island. "I am reasons purely personal."

The working men of the Twenty-second District (Oswego and Madison Counties) have nominated E. M. HEAD, of Oswego, for Congress. And the working men of the Fourth District of Massachusetts have nominated JOHN R. SARGENT.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* calls for a new apportionment at the next session of Congress, and proposes that special elections be ordered in time for the new members to take their seats with the Forty-second Congress on the 4th of March.

R. HOLLAND DUELL spoke at a large and enthusiastic meeting in Syracuse on Monday night, and, the *Journal* says, gave a clear, convincing and satisfactory explanation of the personal issues forced upon him as the Republican candidate for Congress.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register*, a Democratic paper, says the Republican vote in that State did not fall off materially at the election last week, but the Democrats brought out their reserved force and polled a fuller vote than ever before.

There being some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the nomination of a candidate for Congress was made by the Republican Convention of the Fifth District of Georgia, the State Central Committee have recommended that the action of that Convention be ignored, and a new Convention held at Greensboro, Nov. 9, to nominate a candidate.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* nominates Judge DAVID DAVIS, of the Supreme Court, for President, saying that he is strong in the West, liked in the South, and unobjectionable in the East, and that his nomination would do more toward holding the Republican Party together than that of any other man living.

Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, one of the Republican candidates for Congress in the Rhode Island First District, has caused to be published a letter written by him in 1869, giving his views in regard to the tariff, to show that he does not belong to the school known as revenue reformers, as charged by Mr. JENCKES. Mr. DAVIS says his views have not changed since the letter was written.

In his letter in regard to the suffrage amendment to the Missouri Constitution, Gov. MCCLURG says that he has ever been in favor of removing the test oaths and political disabilities of all who could feel a real sympathetic relation public safety would justify; and that since the Radical State Convention declared its approval of its submission to the people, he has not made any opposition to the ratification of the proposed amendment. The St. Louis *Republican* says there is now no political issue of any prominence in the State opposed to its adoption.

The Democrats of the First District of Illinois have decided not to nominate any candidate for Congress in place of Mr. HOYNE, who has declined, and their Central Committee recommends that they give their votes to Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the independent Republican candidate. The Chicago *Tribune* supports Mr. WENTWORTH in opposition to CHARLES B. FARWELL, the regular candidate; and the Chicago *Times* says that the Democratic rank support him with entire consistency; that he adheres to his old-time Democratic ideas about the currency, is for free-trade or a purely revenue tariff, and for an honest and economical administration of the Government.

German Republican Rally in the Sixth Congressional District.

At the Bleecker Building an enthusiastic rally of the German voters of the Sixth Congressional District took place, last night, to ratify the action of the Saratoga Convention. The various clubs of the district, which turned out in full force, participated. Dr. HARTWIG GEEKE presided, and in his introductory remarks, sought to impress the assembly with the importance of the duties devolving upon every voter to exercise his privileges as a citizen with a view to putting an end to fraud and corruption. The laws of the United States for the protection of the ballot-box to prevent frauds in the elective franchise should be welcomed as a safeguard to insure an honest election. The Chairman finally alluded to a secret circular, signed and circulated by Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Judge FREEDMAN and MAGNUS GROSS, having been brought to light by some indignant Democrats who were disgusted with the "exposure" about alleged intrigues of Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN against Gen. SICKLES, which the speaker branded as calumnies. After the adoption of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries,

Mr. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER delivered an address in English, exposing the misrepresentations of the idea of charging Gen. WOODFORD with being in alliance with the slave-traders. Reminiscences of exposing the corruption and intrigues of the Tammany Ring, indorsing the Saratoga nominations, breathing an influence the merit and claims of Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, MAGNUS GROSS and Judge FREEDMAN alluded to, and indorsing the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, were read and adopted by an unanimous vote. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. SALOMON SETTERS, MORRIS ELLINGER, the candidate of the Ninth Congressional District, who earnestly advocated the candidature of Mr. GREELEY for the Sixth District, and by Deputy Collector GAYLOR, who eulogized German civilization, and who argued that Paris "civilization" had been a curse to the world.

The meeting, which was an exceedingly enthusiastic one, then adjourned.

Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Seventh Assembly District.

The last public meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Seventh Assembly District was held, last evening, at No. 720 Broadway, Mr. J. W. HOWE, President, in the chair.

Mr. HOWE was the first speaker, and reviewed the history of the Club. He impressed upon the members the necessity of forgetting all personal animosities, and of uniting in a determination to break down the power of Tammany, and to elect the Republican tickets on the 8th inst. Having eulogized HORACE GREELEY, he introduced Mr. D. S. RIDDLE, who made a stirring address. He called on all honest citizens to do their duty at the present crisis, and concluded by refuting the false charges made against the Republican candidates.

Col. DE COSTA was the next speaker, and proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, urging all the citizens of the Sixth Congressional District to vote for HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. MOCLOUD and Mr. CROWE, Irish Republicans, also delivered addresses, and called on their countrymen to vote for that party which has always been the true friend of the working man and the foreigner. Much applause followed the expression of these sentiments, and the private letters of the Fifth District Club were brought to a close amid great enthusiasm.

Rally of Republican Colored Voters in Brooklyn—Characteristic Speech by Rev. H. Garnett.

A grand mass-meeting of the colored voters of the western part of Brooklyn was held last night under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Club, at the corner of Fulton and Flatbush avenues. Mr. WILLIAM LAKE occupied the chair. The hall was crowded in every part by citizens, black and white. The first speaker introduced was Mr. LEWIS FITZGAR. He devoted his attention to the prominent features in the history of the Democratic Party, and concluded by declaring that no man who was in the possession of his senses, and had any regard for the welfare of his country, could vote the Democratic ticket this year.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT, D. D., of New-York, was next introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is only necessary to look at me to know of what political persuasion I am. I am a Republican, and a black one at that. I have always been a Radical, and shall, in all probability, die one. I claim the highest title that any man can claim—the name of an American citizen—which title, however, has been so recently bestowed on me, that I am not likely to forget it soon. I am sorry to see that there is a disposition on the part of some of the Republicans in this City to go past the regular ticket and vote for some men who call themselves independent. Let me urge you to abandon all such intention, if you sentiment is, for I never knew of a single move of that kind which did not end in adding to the strength of the party. The Republican platform, pure and simple, is to my mind the embodiment of all that has a tendency to advance man morally and politically, and in abandoning it for anything else, the movement must inevitably result in evil. There can be no good result, and it will be well to dissociate with the Young Democracy. What is the difference between a young Democrat and an old one? The difference is, that the old Democrat, it he keeps on his course of plunder and corruption, will die in a short time, but with the young one, the chances are that he will live till the expiration of his term, and God only knows whether he will die then or not. If the young Democrats should attain to power, and such live the period commonly allotted to man, God have mercy on the State of New-York. Between the old and the young the choice seems, I think, to be decided by the former. It must be admitted that while they are almost surfeited with plunder, and, therefore, inclined to show a little leniency, the youngsters, who are now half starving, would, if they had an opportunity, totally devour us. In this connection, however, I think it is a pity that some of them, who are little friends are setting up a rather bad example in breaking ranks as they do in the face of the enemy. We are told that there are some colored men who intend to vote the Democratic ticket. Well, I don't know but what a colored man has as much right to be a fool as a white man. [Laughter.] I expect to find some black fools. The great misfortune of the race is, it seems that black men, under the same circumstances, will do pretty much as white men do. Before I, however, shall be able to vote the Democratic ticket, the entire history of the past thirty years will have to be blotted from my mind. I will remember the Democratic Party when I forget 1863, when I saw innocent men hung to lamp-posts, women murdered in the streets, and little babes crushed by ruffians because they were black, by the emissaries of the Democratic Party. I shall also have to be able to forget the voting for this party that the Civil Rights bill was passed and the work of reconstruction has gone on against its will. When all these things are forgotten I may think of withdrawing my allegiance from the Republican Party; but until that time it shall command, as it does now, my unqualified support. [Applause.]

Several eloquent speakers followed, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Republican nominees.

Mass-Meeting of Kings County Reformers.

The Republicans of Brooklyn, E. D., in favor of the nominations made by the Reform Club of the county, met last evening in Washington Hall, and, after ratifying the nominations, were addressed by Alderman WHITING, candidate for Congress in the Third District. He dwelt at great length upon the necessity of all honest men's uniting at the present time, irrespective of party, in favor of honesty and justice. From the highest to the lowest office corruption is to be found. Indeed, so extraordinary has this state of affairs become that upright citizens have ceased to look with anything but fear and disgust upon the reigning party. The mere fact that a man accepts the nomination of a party convention should not be enough to command the support of the men of that party, unless the man in question can show that he is worthy of the trust which he seeks to have placed in him. Rev. Geo. C. Lee, Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. STEPHEN V. WHITE and Col. J. W. JONES also addressed the assemblage, after which the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

The Rogue Young Democracy and Their Tuesday Night Meeting.

The following official letter stamps the Young Democracy gathering of Tuesday night as a bogus affair throughout:

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN DEMOCRACY,
No. 226 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.

The pretended action of the few tools of the Ring, who met at Apollo Hall last night, and assumed to act and to pass resolutions, in the name and in behalf of the Regular Democratic organization, was simply the work of men long since suspected, and now proved, to be in the interests of Tammany Hall. No meeting of the General Committee took place, the action of these men was, and is, entirely unauthorized by the organization, and the motives and intentions of these acknowledged enemies of the cause and of the candidates of the party are fully understood by the citizens of New-York, of all parties who have united to strike a blow at corruption and bad government. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
Chairman Regular Democratic Organization.

The Sixth Congressional District—Mr. Stewart's Declination.

It has already been stated that Hon. THOS. E. STEWART has declined the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District. The following is the letter addressed by him to the Chairman of the Committee which informed him of the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1870.

Charles P. Shaw, Chairman, and Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst., informing me of my nomination for Representative in the Forty-second Congress by the Union Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District. I beg to acknowledge the flattering compliment implied by this nomination, as also the kindly words by which you have conveyed it. I note you allusion to the regularity of your Convention and the authoritative voice which it utters in making a nomination, and the value of its action to me, personally, is greatly enhanced from the fact that its delegates were elected and qualified in strict compliance with the usages and forms of the party, and that it was held at the proper place and time prescribed by the only political authority competent to call it. I speak of these matters because I wish you, gentlemen, to understand for yourselves, and to convey to your Convention that I am fully sensible of the honor they have done me, and that I most heartily thank you for it. I am constrained, however, to decline the nomination so generously tendered me. I have, when it has been suggested, and urged upon me by too many friends, quietly intimated to be a candidate; my persistent refusal to allow the use of my name in this City and State on the 8th day of the present month. Some popular uneasiness exists, as to the preservation of the public peace on that day. That such uneasiness is without just cause, everybody familiar with the good feeling and order heretofore uniformly prevalent on such occasions, in this quiet City, will have no reason to doubt. We think it proper, however, that the Police force should be encouraged to even extraordinary vigilance and faithfulness, in keeping the peace at all the polling-places in Brooklyn. Whatever may be the individual opinions as to the fitness of the officers of the Police, as United States, selected in obedience to an act of last Congress, they should in all proper ways be seconded by the Police force in preventing any violations of the law. The inspectors of election in this City, elected in part by the people, and in part appointed from the minority party, are clothed by law with the powers of magistrates. They are a fair tribunal to determine any question of legality in voting, and their hands should be strengthened in protecting the purity of the election. Should designing men, either under the color of authority or otherwise, flagrantly attempt to obstruct the lawful exercise of the elective franchise of our peaceful citizens, they ought to be removed from the polls. Let the main object of the force, however, be the preservation of the public peace in the quietest and least ostentatious manner. Good citizens of all parties desire only a fair and honest election. You will issue orders in conformity with this communication.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL D. BRIGGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND JOHNSON STREETS,
BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1870.

Capt. ——, ——Precinct:

In compliance with the above, it will be the duty of the Police force to protect all persons authorized by the act of Congress or the laws of the State of New-York to be present at the polls, or at the counting of the ballots after the polls are closed, from any interference in the discharge of any duty imposed upon or privilege granted them. The Police force are no doubt abundantly able, as they have heretofore shown, to prevent any violence or disturbance and protect the rights of voters at elections, but as now, for the first time in the history of the State, there will be present at the polls officers acting under the provisions of an act of Congress, it is desirable that no conflict of authority should occur, and with that view the Police force should on all proper occasions co-operate with the United States officers, with the intent that the people may be fully protected in their rightful exercise of the election franchise, and that all illegal and fraudulent voting may be prevented. It is expected that the Police force will especially preserve order at the polls, and see that every person, legally entitled to vote—of which fact, if questioned, the inspectors alone are authorized to decide—is permitted to exercise that right without molestation, while any person attempting, in the presence of an officer, any fraud upon the ballot-box, should be at once arrested. The members of the force will, under all circumstances, be calm, considerate, and forbearing, yet, in the performance of their duty, they should be prompt and fearless in repressing disorder and arresting offenders, and should keep access to the polls open and unobstructed.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief of Police.

Republican County Convention—Ledwith for Mayor.

The regular Republican County Convention (Anti-Tammany) came together again last evening, and transacted some business relative to making preparations for the election. A resolution was adopted recommending the Republicans of the City to vote the county ticket headed by THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor. The Committee of ten from each Assembly District were directed to print votes and prepare boxes, and attend to the distribution of tickets on election day.

Rally of the Fifth Ward Young Democracy.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Young Democracy of the Fifth Ward was held last night, in the open air, at the corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets. Fireworks and calcium lights notified the citizens that some event of more than ordinary importance was on hand, and, by 8 o'clock, fully 2,500 persons had congregated on the corner. At the same hour the Constitution Club, numbering 250 members, marched up from the lower part of the Ward in solid phalanx.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. WM. H. CRANE, and the appointment of JAMES FITZGERALD and THOMAS F. SMITH as Secretaries. Having thus organized, Mr. CRANE addressed the meeting, expounding his object to be the ratification of the nomination of THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor, Gen. MARTIN T. MCMAHON for Congress, Ex-Assistant Alderman JAS. HALSEY for Assembly, and JAS. KEARNEY for School Trustee of the Fifth Ward. Having set forth the claims of each of these gentlemen to the position sought by them, at the hands of their fellow-citizens, he introduced Gen. MCMAHON. The General was followed, in turn, by Judge HOGAN, JAMES KEARNEY and COL. MCGRATH. One of the principal features in all the speeches was the action of the State Legislature in legislating out of office Mr. JAMES HALSEY, who had been duly elected to the office of Assistant Alderman. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Fifth Ward, and gave some idea of the strength of the party in that quiet portion of the City.

Probable Arrests for Election Frauds.

About forty complaints have been received by Commissioner DAVENPORT since Tuesday, the last day of registry, against persons charged with violating the United States Election law. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several of the number, including two or three City officials. They will probably be executed today.

Examine the Registry Lists Today.

A provision of the new State law governing elections in this City is that on the Thursday succeeding the last day of registry the inspectors shall meet for the purpose of examining the registry. The inspectors will therefore sit today from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., when any elector may examine the registry of his district, and if he declare any person on the list not to be, in his opinion, a qualified voter, the inspectors must put opposite such person's name the words, "To be challenged." The inspectors should not record under the nose of challenge the name and residence of the challenger. The law does not require it, and it was the express intention of the framers of it that the challenger should be shielded from molestation by the ruffians who attempt to vote illegally, and his name concealed.

Violation of the Registry Laws.

POLLARD HARRISON, a colored man, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, charged with a violation of the Registry law. It was charged that on the previous day the prisoner presented himself at the polling-place of the Twenty-third District of the Eighth Ward, No. 115 Charlton-street, and asked the Chairman of the Board of Registry to have his name placed on the register as a voter in that district. He stated that he resided in 18 Grand-street, and had lived there for upward of three months. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner did not reside there, and he was arrested. Judge FOWLER committed him for examination.

Securing Election Returns—Action of the Police Commissioners.

For several years past, as is well known, the election returns have been gathered by the Police, and being taken from the polling places to the several station-houses, have been transmitted by the Police telegraph to Police Headquarters and there announced by the Superintendent for the public benefit. After the Bureau of Elections had taken from the Police Department the duties of receiving the returns, it was no longer strictly observed upon the force, and it was suggested that if would not be expected. Superintendent KELSO, however, being anxious to accommodate the public, made no objection to the labor it will devolve upon him in greater proportion than upon any of his subordinates, and, consequently, the Board of Police have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent give the necessary instructions to the Captains of the several precincts to secure the prompt report to him, by telegraph, of certainty of vote of two first and fourth at the coming election, as the same shall be proclaimed by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors at each box.

In consequence of this order, in which Commissioners BOSWORTH, MATHEWS and SMITH joined, the result of the election will be quickly ascertained, and the Police Head-quarters will be, as heretofore, the centre of interest after sundown of the momentous day.

Proposed Rival Election.

Gen. McDOWELL called at the Court-building in Chambers-street, yesterday, and subsequently held a long consultation with District Attorney DAVIS and Marshal SHARPE, in regard to making arrangements for enforcing the United States Election law. The result of the interview did not transpire. Commissioner DAVENPORT continued the work of administering the oath to the special county marshals yesterday. A large number were qualified before him in the evening. The appointments of chief deputies for the various Assembly districts were completed, and shields were distributed among the new officers.

Political Brevities.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Convention nominated WM. ATKINSON as their candidate, on Monday evening.

B. C. WANDERLI has received the Republican nomination for member of Assembly in the Thirteenth District.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, last evening, unanimously nominated Dr. HARRY POWELL for School Trustee.

United States Marshal DILLON is making preparations to have from three to five deputies at each of the polling-places in Brooklyn on the day of the election.

JOHN FAULKNER received that Republican nomination for School Trustee, for the Eighteenth Ward, at the convention held on Monday night.

At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, held Monday evening, Dr. ELEAZAR DENSON was unanimously nominated a candidate for School Trustee.

Mr. HENRY DATHE, who was nominated by his Democratic friends of the First Assembly District of Westchester County for member of Assembly, withdrew from the contest on Saturday evening.

WM. HARADIN has withdrawn as a candidate for Assembly, in favor of Mr. JOHN FOLEY, who has received the unanimous nomination of the Convention of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Assembly Convention of the Second Assembly District (Union Republican) met at their Head-quarters, No. 1811 Chatham-street, last evening, and unanimously indorsed Hon. WILLIAM WALSH as their candidate for member of Assembly.

On Friday night there will be a Republican mass-meeting at Riverhead. Special trains will run from Greenport, and from the west on the Long Island Railroad. Hon. C. M. DEPEW, Gov. WOODFORD and C. C. NORWELL will address the meeting.

Mr. JOHN STRAITON, the candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward, is, it is understood, warmly indorsed by the members of the Board of Education. A party has been formed in opposition to Mr. STRAITON, but it is believed that he will be elected in spite of all opposition.

At a meeting of the German Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Central Committee, Tuesday, Hon. ADOLPH SCHAUMBURG, of Mr. MORRIS HELLMUTH'S Congressional District was unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed, and the support of the Germans pledged to him.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District met, last evening, at No. 181 Chatham-street, and indorsed the nomination of Ex-Alderman WILLIAM WALSH, as the Democracy candidate. Mr. STEWART, the Chairman, addressed the Convention, and said that the Young Democracy had done good service in assisting to prevent fraudulent registration.

A demonstration of the friends of the Republican ticket was held at New-Brighton, last night, in the Music Hall. A number of well-known Republicans from other portions of the Island were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the Republican county ticket, and the nomination of C. C. NORWELL for Congress.

In the First Assembly District, Queens County, an "arrangement" has been entered into between Mr. CHESTER, the Democratic nominee, and Mr. THOMAS FAY, of Port Washington, who controls the Democracy of North Hempstead. Mr. FAY is to exert his influence in favor of CHESTER's election, and Mr. CHESTER promises him in return the nomination for Assembly next year.

An immense mass-meeting of the Republicans of Newark took place last night at Library Hall. The building was crowded, and an immense amount of enthusiasm was shown. Hon. P. T. FRELINGHUYSEN was the first speaker. The most interesting portion of his address was his defense of protection. Major E. A. PARSONS, of the Jersey City *Journal*, followed in a speech principally directed to local interests.

The Tammany Assembly Convention of the Eleventh District last evening nominated LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, the brother of the Sheriff. A Committee of the Convention waited upon Mr. O'BRIEN, and reported, before them at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, Mr. PETER MITCHELL, on behalf of Mr. O'BRIEN, who, he said, was not a public speaker, thanked the Convention, and said all that it was necessary to do was to introduce their nominee around the district, and his personal appearance alone would so favorably impress the voters that he would easily be elected.

The Late Disasters on the Florida Coast—List of the Vessels Wrecked and Damaged in the Recent Storm.

From the Key West Dispatch, Oct. 18.

Pilot-boat *Invincible*, of this port, on a cruise on Bahama Banks, fell in with and brought to this port several seamen whose vessels were wrecked on that coast, and reports the following disasters:

Bark *William Brown*, on Dog Rocks, Capt. HOPKINS, from Boston for Galveston, lost her deckload, forward deck and iron in the hold. All hands saved but one man, FRANK NELSON. The *Invincible* brought a load of furniture from the wreck. Surviving crew landed here.

Brig *J. M. Winsedt*, Capt. LECKIN, from Rostan, for Cuba, was towed into this port the morning; struck on the Bahama Banks, lost mainmast, sails, &c. Ice in lower hold, assorted cargo between decks.

Schooner *Rapid*, of this port, landed this morning the Captain, crew and passengers of Spanish brig *Tomas de Espinosa*, from New-Orleans, for Balcolona, cargo staves; vessel and cargo total loss.

Schooner *Glengary*, Capt. YATES, from Savanilla, for New-York, hilged and sunk near bark *Wm. Brown*. Crew and passengers saved; landed here from the *Invincible*.

British bark *Alexander*, 3,138 boxes sugar. Seven men, including Captain and second officer, lost; mate, steward and two men saved. One of these picked up off a submerged rock.

Ship *Wm. Rathbone*, of New-York, DOANE, master, from New-York to New-Orleans, ran ashore on the 11th instant on the beach above Jupiter Inlet; ship total loss; cargo, general merchandise, strewed along the beach. Capt. DOANE was taken off the beach by a boat from steam-ship *Mississippi*, bound to New-Orleans, by means of a rope around his body, and was dragged through the surf to the steamer. He was taken off shore at Sand Key light-house on the 16th instant, and thence brought to this port on pilot-boat *Nonpareil*. Capt. DOANE is badly injured in both feet from exposure to the sun and sea-water, walking the beach, barefooted, for assistance.

Schooner *Explorer*, ELLIS & COX, owners, ashore, high and dry, on "Sal Bunches" Key.

Schooner *Lavinia*, also of this port, ashore on Bahia Honda. Condition not ascertained.

British steam-ship *Sapphire*, from Liverpool for Havana and New-Orleans, with heavy machinery, steam-boilers, &c., is on shore near Indian Key. Captain arrived at this port on the 21st inst., in his boat. Consigned to J. J. PHILBRICK.

American brig *F. J. Merryman*, Capt. GLOVER, bound to Galveston with assorted cargo, ashore near British steam-ship *Sapphire*.

British ship *Dressdel*, from Havana, bound for Queenstown, with 4,800 boxes sugar, ashore near Cape Florida, in eleven feet of water, drawing eighteen feet. Consigned to J. J. PHILBRICK.

American schooner *E. Bistardieu*, NELSON, master, bound to Richmond, Va., sprung a leak and put into Tortugas Harbor, where she sunk, with sixty-nine cannon on board, during the gale.

The steam-ship *Arcadia*, from New-York, arrived here on the 15th, reports bad weather during her passage, but experienced no gale. She reports a British brig ashore sixteen miles south of Jupiter; also a three-masted schooner twenty-six miles north of Cape Florida; also a two-masted schooner ashore fourteen miles north of Cape Florida.

Bark *Harrison Gregory*, J. B. GREGORY, from Rockland, Me., bound to New-Orleans, ran ashore on Florida Reef on Monday, the 10th instant, during a heavy gale, and bilged. Cargo consists of granite. Burnes the gale, burned the vessel wreck; also lost three men overboard, who were drowned.

REPORT OF STEAMER VIRGINIA.

Left New-Orleans Oct. 19; same date, at 10 P. M., Wm. MCCABE, fireman, jumped overboard and

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only transactions effected at the Exchange yesterday (Nov. 2) were again made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, auctioneers. The sales comprised the two five-story brick buildings, together with the lots, adjoining each other, situated on the south side of Maiden-lane, between Water and Pearl streets, and known as Nos. 124 and 126 respectively. They were made by order of the Supreme Court, in a judgment of foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. IDERSHAW, Jr., Esq., referee. Lot No. 124 brought $22,850, HENRY MANGLES being the purchaser. Lot No. 126 was sold to M. LICHTENSTEIN for $18,000. The property was considered cheap at the prices realized. The dimensions of the lots will be found in the summary annexed:

The sale of houses and lots in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, in that city, No. 209 Fulton-street, by J. COLE, auctioneer, was exceedingly well attended, and the interest manifested in the proceedings decided in its absence. The bidding on the property offered was spirited, and the prices realized in the main good. One fact was made evident—that the attention of real estate investors is being strongly attracted to Brooklyn for the investment of capital. The principal portion of the property sold was disposed of by an order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Brooklyn Trust Company. The principal purchasers at the auction were Francis Swift, Hugh McLaughlin, Robert Adair, James M. Leavett, J. Cornell, Jacob Outwater and others. Eleven of the Prospect Park lots, on Bergen-street, were sold, in addition to the legal sale, but the sale of the remainder was adjourned indefinitely. Full particulars of the transaction, with the locations of the lots, &c., will be found below.

In the matter of suburban sales, that of HAZARD, APTHORP & Co., of lots on the left slope of Orange Mountain, near Montrose Station, N. J., was a successful one, and a number of buyers were present. Eight plots in all were sold, at an average price of $1,000 per plot. Particulars of this sale will also be found in the summary.

Today, at the Exchange, several important sales are announced to take place, as follows: E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, will sell the valuable property on East Forty-fifth-street, west of First-avenue, known as Wannemacher's Brewery. The lot is 76x100, and the buildings upon it in good order. The same firm will also sell some desirable property on Mott, near Pell-street. PHELPS, FALLON & Co. will dispose of sixteen choice building lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, and in addition, ROBERTS & McGUIRE will offer quite a large lot of City property. This attractive programme will undoubtedly draw together a good attendance of interested parties, causing a lively competition for the possession of the property.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story brick building, with extension and lot, s. s., No. 124 Maiden-lane, 44.7 ft. w. of Water-st., lot 20.5x104.10½ $18,600
5-story brick building, with extension and lot, adjoining above, 105½ ft. w. of Water-st., lot 22.10½x104.10½;x24.6½x22.2x46.10..... 22,850

Brooklyn Exchange Sales—Nov. 3, 1870.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, s. e. corner Bedford and Willoughby ave.; No. 449 Bedford-av., lot 40x100. Also 100 ft. s. s. Willoughby-av., in rear. Also, 100 ft. s. e. of Bedford-av. with stable, lots together, 40x70x30x72x80x100..... $27,000
2 3-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, e. s. Nos. 465 and 467 Bedford-av., adjoining each other, 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., each lot 20x100, $10,000 each..... 20,000
1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, s. s. No. 481 Bedford-av., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., lot 20x100..... 10,000
1 lot s. e. corner Willoughby-av. and Spencer-st., 20x86; No. 399 Willoughby-av. adjoining above, lot 20x100..... 1,900
1 2-story and basement brick house and lot, Nos. 382 and 384, 25 ft. s. of Spencer-st., each lot 21x90, $1,650 each..... 3,300
1 2-story and basement brick house and lot, 384 Willoughby-av., 50 ft. s. of Spencer-st., lot 21x100..... 2,775
1 [illegible] house, 1829, Willoughby-av., No. 409, 100 ft. s. of Spencer-st..... 3,050
1 similar house and lot adjoining above, No. 411 Willoughby-av., lot 18x100..... 3,000
2 2-story, and lot, and basement brick houses and lots, s. s., Nos. 406 and 408 Willoughby-av. 20 ft. w. Walworth-st., each lot 18x80, $3,550 each..... 7,100
1 2-story frame store and lot 18x100, s. w. corner Willoughby-av. and Walworth-st., No. 419 Willoughby-av., lot 20x100..... 3,575
One 2-story frame house, stable and lot, s. e. corner Willoughby and Tompkins ave., No. 151 Tompkins-av., lot 20x100..... 6,075
Two 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, e. s., Nos. 165 and 167 Tompkins-av., near Willoughby-av., each lot 19x100, $4,250 each..... 12,500
One lot, e. s. No. 169 Tompkins-av., adjoining above, lot 24x100..... 3,250
1 lot n. s. Hart-st., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100..... 1,000
11 lots adjoining each other, s. s. Berry-st., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., each lot 20x100, $1,075 each..... 10,725

Suburban Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1870.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.

By Hazard, Apthorp & Co.

Plot No. 1, c. a. proposed mountain drive, 99-100 acres..... $970
Plot No. 4, c. a., proposed Mountain drive, 1 acre. 1,000
Plot No. 11, w. s., Mountain Way, 1 acre..... 1,000
Plot No. 12, adjoining, 1 9100 acres..... 1,000
Plot No. 13, adjoining, 1 5-100 acres..... 1,200
Plot No. 14, adjoining, 99-100 acres..... 1,000
Plot No. 15, adjoining, 95-100 acres..... 1,150
Plot No. 47, c. s., Lowell-av., 1 acre..... 600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Gold and Ann sts., s. w. corner, 40.4x27.7x39.10x 25.8, h. and lo..... $55,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x87.. 7,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., No. 57, 25x70, h. and l..... 11,250
Water-st., n. s., No. 344, 19.10x83.3, h. and l..... 6,100
17th-st., s. s., 162 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92, h. and l.. 12,000
27th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.6x98.9, h. and l. 20,000
30th-st., s. s., 114 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9..... 14,000
32d-st., n. s., 182.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l..... 6,000
32d-st., n. s., 198.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l..... 6,000
37th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.8x⅞ block.. 10,600
38th-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x98.9, h. and l..... 28,000
39th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l..... 7,850
41st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l..... 10,000
42d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9..... 12,000
48th-st., s. s., 400 ft. east 8th-av., 12.4x100.5, h. and l. 12,000
49th-st., n. s., 125.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x100, h. and l..... 27,000
51st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x187.9x32.11 x20x98.8x78x100.5..... 15,000
52d-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4..... 8,000
54th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5..... 20,000
54th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 125x100.5..... 17,500
57th-st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100..... 24,700
97th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5..... 6,000
62d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.6x98.9, h. and l. 14,000
77th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x102.2..... 40,000
78th-st., s. s., 381.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l..... 15,100
79th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2..... 6,000
112th-st. and Madison-av., n. e. corner, 20x100.5.. 5,500
120th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.10, h. and l..... 8,600
124th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11..... 16,000
126th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x⅞ block.. 6,800
129d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 h. and l. 15,000
1st-av., s. s., 71.9 ft. s. of 112th-st., 24x98..... 15,000
1st-av., s. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 97th-st., 24x100..... 6,000
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.2x99, h and l. 22,225
3d-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100..... 11,500
4th-av., w. s., 16.5 ft. s. of 40th-st., 16.5x99, h. and l..... 35,000
8th-av., w. s., 65.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 19.11x100, h. and l..... 27,500
10th-av., w. s., 77 ft. s. of 33d-st., 16.11x80, h and l. 13,000
11th-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. corner, 91.11x100, h. and l., one-half part..... 15,000
11th-av. and 65th-st., n. e. corner, 1 block, less 25.5x100, h. and l..... 24,700

Leases Recorded.

Broadway and 42d-st., n. e. corner, 10 years, per year..... $4,000
Forsyth-st., No. 124, 5 years, per year..... 1,500
4th-av. and 53d-st., s. w. corner, 5 years, per year. 1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., n. w. s., 148 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 50x200, h. and l..... $6,000
Broadway and Smith-av., s. e. corner, 100x100.. 4,000
Broadway and Stockton-av., s. w. corner, 100x100. 4,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 16.5 ft. n. of 4th-place, 16.9x75, h. and l..... 3,300
Dean-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100..... 3,000
Fort and Bowne sts., n. e. corner, 100x75..... 1,700
Grand-st., n. s. e., nearly opposite 11th-st. Junction, 22x90.7x46x57.7..... 16,000
Hubbard-st., e. s., 45 ft. n. of Centre-place, 40x114.4..... 1,500
Jay-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 26x107.6, error in deed..... 11,000
Johnson and Navy sts., s. e. corner, 101.6x110.3x100.1x98..... 1,000
Kent-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lee-av., 25.8x100..... 3,700
Lafayette-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Debevoise-st., 25x100..... 5,500
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 20 ft. s. w. of Everettsave. to Bushwick-av., —x100..... 25,000
Maurice-st., s. s., 41 ft. e. of Classon-av., 19.6x80.. 10,000
Marshall-st., e. s., about 325 ft. s. of Bushwick-av., 25x100..... 1,000
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 81.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 21.10 x100..... 20,000
President-st., n. s., 122.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 60.8x 100, h. and l..... 18,000
Rose-st., n. s., 98.1 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.4x100.. 5,000
Washington-place, centre line, 356 ft. w. of Perry-av., 100x225..... 12,000
Washington-st., No. 7b, h. and l., 22x100..... 5,000
Wyckoff-st. and Carlton-av., s. w. corner, 80x81.. 16,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20x81.. 14,000
2d-st., n. e. s., 320 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 20x100.. 5,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 5th-st., 22x148.2.. 11,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 68.9 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25.8x100. 3,000
Bay-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Van Sicklen-av., 25x100.. 2,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 242 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100..... 12,000
Clinton-av., w. s., 44 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 21x110..... 25,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Canton-st., 18x93.5, irregular, h. and l..... 6,000
Fulton and Howard avs., s. w. corner, 80x100.. 4,000
Howard-av. and Chauncey-st., s. w. corner, 75 x25..... 2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x 100.2..... 7,000
Portland-av., w. s., 201.6 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 40 x100..... 1,600
Sheffield-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-av., 25x100.. 1,000
South Portland-av., e. s., 118.9 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 18.9x100..... 10,000
Throop-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x88. 5,000
2d-av. and 42d-st., s. w. corner, 50.2x100..... 1,000
4th-av., w. s., 20.2 ft. n. of 20th-st., 20x100..... 1,000
9th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x94.7, foreclosure..... 10,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

New-Brighton.

4th-st. and Lafayette-av., corner, 75x100..... $1,800
2d-st., e. s., 315.4 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100.. 600

Simonson-st., near Shore road, 82x114..... $1,400
South-field.
Otter-av. and Stephen-st., corner, 80x100..... 850
Mid-field.
Beach-st., Samuel Cooper to W. Ware, 47.8x144.. 1,600
German Mission Church to Woodland Cemetery, 8-th-acres..... 8,000
Bloomfield.
New Amboy road, corner Parkinson, 37x100..... $1,800
NEW-JERSEY.
Newark.
Court-st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of P. Rockenach, 24x100. $700
Garside-st., W. S., 324 ft. S. of Bloomfield-av., 25x 100..... 1,000
Emmet-st., s. s., adjoining Congress, 25x100..... 5,700
Pine-st., w. s., E. Harris' property, 27x96.11..... 2,000
Halsey-st. and Washington-place, s. e. corner, 60 x100..... $6,000
Pennsylvania-av and Astor-st., s. w. corner, 50 x100..... 12,000
South Orange-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Horseshoe-st., 25x..... 1,000
Orange-st., w. s., 45 ft. s. of Berkeley-st., 25.10x 94.6..... 2,500
Market-st., n. s., adjoining G. Schmitz's, 25x97.. 2,000
Spence and Gulliman sts., s. e. corner, 50x100..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 146 Greene-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 8th-av., a first-class three-story and French roof brown-stone house, 25.11x75 feet; it was built in the best and most substantial manner by the present owner, for his own use, and is in perfect order throughout; the lot is leased from Columbia College for about 16 years to run, at a ground rental of $750 per annum, with the usual renewals. For permit, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 WEST 37TH-ST., JUST west of Broadway; the house is four stories, substantially built, of full width and depth, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA WIDE AND ELEGANT house for sale, on West 45th-st.; has five-story back building and back stairs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EQUAL TO THE
LONDON PUNCH
IN ITS
PALMIEST DAYS!
This day's issue of
Frank Leslie's
BUDGET OF FUN
Contains Fifty-one Original
COMIC PICTURES!
many of which are equal to Leech's cleverest productions, and have never been equaled in this country.
BUY A COPY OF
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun,
FOR NOVEMBER,
At any News-depot, And judge for Yourself.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS A brick house and two lots, 18 by 100, corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. BULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL,

Long Island,

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. ferry, by South side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES and MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS in variety, and eligible LOTS and VILLA SITES for sale.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South 7th-st., 35 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $82. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, (Basement.)

AT ELIZABETH—INTERSECTION OF the Allentown and Philadelphia Railroad lines; fifty-two trains daily; accessible; picturesque, and comfortable as a home; all City conveniences; churches, public schools, markets, pavements, gas, water, Police, &c.; at about stage fares. For sale, a beautiful suburban residence, situated on the westerly and most attractive edge of the city, within twelve minutes' walk of three depots; forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts.; house roomy and admirably arranged; modern design and fittings; lot of one acre, laid out in lawn and bearing fruit trees; price, only $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let by the day, week or years, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 107 WEST 15th-st., with extension throughout, 20 by 78 feet; dining-room with bay window, walnut trimmings, &c.; possession immediately.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

	Per annum.
On Broadway, between Broome and Prince, a superior store, basement and sub-basement, 25x200, through to Mercer-st.	$13,000
On a five-story wooden building, 50 ft. on Broadway, 100, through to Mercer-st., for a term of years.....	3,000
On Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., a five-story building, 25x100, lot 150.....	12,000
On Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., on a ground rent for 50x years.....	12,000
Also, two lots, 50x100, each.....	9,000
Great Jones-st., near Broadway, four stores, 25x100 ft., on a ground rent for twenty-one years.	4,000
Near the Grand Hotel, four-story, brick, 30x80, and three lots, for a term of years.....	15,000
Near the Grand Hotel, four-story, brick, with four full-sized additional lots, for a term of years.....	25,000
4th-av., near 10th-st., four-story brown-stone, 25x100, will be altered for business purposes.	10,000

FURNISHED HOUSES.

On 10th-st., four-story high-stoop, 20x60, 26 rooms, for season or year.
On 36th-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20x60x100, elegantly furnished.
On 44th-st., near Broadway, four-story high-stoop, extra finely furnished, full furnished for season, $400 per month, or by the year, per annum.
A very handsome corner house on Murray Hill, five-story brown-stone, will be let for boarding purposes; $600 per month.

UNFURNISHED.

A superior extra-wide four-story brown-stone house on 17th-st., near 5th-av.
On 38th-st., near Broadway, an elegant extra-wide four-story house, in perfect order.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Near 5th-av., three-story, extra wide and elegantly furnished, for a term of years..... $10,000
Or for sale as it stands..... 100,000
On 6th-av., near 21st-st., a very desirable four-story house, till May..... 2,500
On 5th-av., near 24th-st., till May..... 4,000
Apply to MOSES MONGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES

IN 200 LOTS,
OF THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Surveys and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 132 Nassau-st.

O. H. PERSOE, Auctioneer.
A. D. BELLIGER, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
NO 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., on the 16th day of November, 1870,
THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Long Branch, N. J., with all the furniture and equipments. Full particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1870, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FACTORY AND LAND.—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, one of the finest establishments in the State.
WAREHOUSE.—Cuyler-alley, first-story brick store and lot, 25.11x54.4.
No. 16 CATHARINE-ST.—Building covers the lot.
MORTON-STREET.—Three-story brick dwelling, and lease from Trinity Church for twenty-one years, of No. 61 Morton, and 67 Barrow-sts.
See handbills in Nos. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Christ, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 5, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 47 Pine-st., No. 71 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Liberty-st. Marine insurance in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Ohio.
Particulars at auction office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Picture of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—I HAVE A LARGE DEMAND for permanent homes for families, from 15 to rent between 4th and 40th sts. A description is solicited from parties having such.
L. J. CARPENTER, Real Estate,
No. 23 3d-av., (Bible House.)

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 196 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral portion of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,000,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised protective the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their skill and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORSON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
LIBERAL ADVANCES promptly measured for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 30 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.
The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 28, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
181 AND 183 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 181 and 183 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable In Gold,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
96 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $16,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped. The earnings of the road are already in excess of the interest, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections with the Eastern roads, viz., the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 6 miles, and 95 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is confidently expected, will fill to overflowing the rolling stock of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great West, its rapidly increasing business, its excellent condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the last issue of bonds, which have been used in completing the road, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility feature will, we believe, cause these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, yield but 6½ per cent. in currency, while these bonds pay 8% per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security for any railroad bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the time for which will be short if the road is to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property	$23,348,161
Whole Indebtedness only	640,000

RAILSO.
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
83 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading, bridging, &c., on ONLY 35 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,000 per mile. Price 97½, and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Business on Paris.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell Government, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 172, 64, 30, 286, 347, 348, 349, 110, 128, 207, 401, 90, 242, 120, 241, 291, 290, 202, 192, 193, 243, 244 and 294, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest on said bonds will cease Nov. 1, 1870. They are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 6 and 8 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 13 Broad-st., Room No. 6, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th of November, at 2 o'clock, to elect Trustees for the ensuing year.
Poll closes 3 P. M. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

IN GOLD.

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We offer the above-named Bonds for sale, and for the following reasons, confidently recommend them as a most desirable investment:

1. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The object in placing this Mortgage upon the Road, and of calling these Bonds, is to build an extension of 19 miles from Tensaw the present terminus, into the City of Mobile, which connection is now made by boat. This extension will give entire through Rail connection to Mobile and New-Orleans, thus saving the cost and trouble of steamboat service, and delay of breaking bulk both at Tensaw and Mobile. The Road, including 19 miles extension, is 192 miles long.

2. THE MORTGAGE IS AT A LOWER RATE PER MILE THAN ANY SIMILAR BOND NOW OFFERING, being for little over $10,000 per mile—less than the Iron and Rolling Stock are actually worth. The cost of the Road is over $30,000 per mile.

3. The Road forms the only railroad connection between Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and Mobile, its chief commercial city, making it exactly the Hudson River Railroad of Alabama, besides being a link in the great through-line from between New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and New-York, or the interior line between the same points, via Augusta, Charlotte and Danville.

4. The Net Earnings of the Road have regularly increased at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum, since the organization in 1867, and are NOW more more than enough to pay the interest upon all the bonds authorized to be issued, more than one-half of which are in the hands of the Company. These earnings will be largely increased upon the completion of the Mobile and New-Orleans Road, which is to be opened for through travel in about four weeks, and probably more than double upon completion of proposed extension of 19 miles.

5. They are indorsed by the State of Alabama, whose high credit is well known, her 5 per cent. currency Bonds now selling at par.

6. They bear 8 per cent. interest, both

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29 | Rocket, Wednesday, Nov. 9
Palestine, Tues., Nov. 1 | Sidonia, Saturday, Nov. 12
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3 | Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By this steamer, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $125 gold. Second Cabin, $75 gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145 gold.
Return tickets ..... $225 gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $35 currency.
Return tickets ..... $135 gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HENRY MADDEN, Agent.
CHAS. G. FRANGELYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, Sweden, or Denmark to America, by Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow or Moville, at lowest rates, and by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMER. | "EXPRESS" STEAMER.
Manhattan ..... Sat., Oct. 29 | Rhine ..... Wed., Nov. 9
Europa ..... Sat., Nov. 12 | Acadia ..... Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia ..... Sat., Nov. 19 | Britannia ..... Wed., Nov. 23
Anglia ..... Sat., Nov. 26 | Israelite ..... Wed., Dec. 7
Indian ..... Sat., Dec. 3 | Persia ..... Wed., Dec. 14
Australia ..... Sat., Dec. 10 | Bohemia ..... Wed., Jan. 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
To London ..... $85 | To London $35
To Halifax, $5 less than to Liverpool.

Tickets also issued to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid new steamers of this line leave the Company's Pier, foot of Morton-st., North River, near the Battery, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ..... Saturday, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday, Nov. 26
PEREIRE ..... Saturday, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine: TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 36 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Remember the steamers of this line will sail from Brest or Southampton, England, to land passengers and agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

ENGLAND, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.
VENGUARD, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $60 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, November 10.
Cabin passage, $80 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their designed full-power two-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. WHITEHEAD ..... Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. ..... Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. PRICE ..... Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER ..... Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. R. W. PRICE ..... Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin ..... $125 | Steerage $65
Gold ..... $150 | Gold $70

Including a berth, board and all necessaries for the voyage.

Steamers of this company sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows, viz:

ON THE 1ST AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH, except when they days fall on Sunday, then the day after.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAHER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARSONS.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, for Hong-Kong, Yokohama and Shanghai, Nov. 8.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Thursday, Nov. 3.

Freight on Central and Union Pacific Railroads will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2; only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers to California, Oregon, Japan and China.

For freight or passage tickets, and for pamphlets, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing every Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICK, (via Nassau,) Nov. 5
MELBOURNE, Capt. H. EDWARDS ..... Nov. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS ..... Nov. 19

For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICK, will sail Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 37, East River, at 3 P. M.:

CITY OF MERIDA, Deakon, Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CLEOPATRA, Sr. Sanchez, Saturday, Nov. 12.
CITY OF MEXICO, Pinnerman, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA POSTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. G. C. R. R., No. 22 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.

Pier No. 21, N. R.—The steamer F. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Nov. 7, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons of experience going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can spend the expense of a courier, should travel free of all trouble and care; their baggage is invariably lost in taking the transfers from railway to cities and omitting forwarding passports, custom-house and convenience of baggage; in addition to the best accommodations in private families, the services of a courier are invaluable in procuring the best rooms in hotels, and saving the time and vexation of hunting for lodgings, and in facilitating the transfer from station to station, and in visiting the places to which they are engaged in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers are travelling now with parties who have obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 104 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THEYSADEM, Nov. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, Jan. 2.

These splendid steamers sail on the above days, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT Protestant girl to do sewing, or general work; is a competent washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 211 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a respectable private family; willing to assist in washing or ironing; have excellent City references; prefer a short distance in the country; wages $20. Call at No. 48 West 27th-st., south of Broadway, second room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, to do cooking and family work; good children's nurse; can take a baby; would like a permanent place in a private family; moderate wages. Inquire in the Sunny-store, No. 211 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can speak French; best City references. Call at No. 220 West 14th-st., second door, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can speak French; best City references. Call at No. 220 West 14th-st., second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has several years' references from her last place. Can be seen until settled at No. 8 Rose Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can make herself useful in the chamber; good City or country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO is willing to go in the country; can cut and fit dresses and will work on an invalid lady; good City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as children's nurse, or to take charge of a lady; best City references given. Call or address Mrs. Dr. Ward, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., fourth floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress and assist with chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Can be seen at this place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as children's nurse, or to do plain sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., fourth floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress and assist with chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Can be seen at this place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as children's nurse, or to do plain sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., fourth floor front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waiting; can make herself useful in the chamber; good City or country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 220 West 14th-st., second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as ladies' maid. Call at 141 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waiting; both would prefer to go together in a private family; leave their present place in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is neat, quick and dessert cook; has the very best of City references from her last employer; is willing to go a short distance in the country; wages $20. Call for two days at the store, No. 170 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; can take charge of the house; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 24 East 20th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 220 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman, as chamber-maid and assist with the care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City references. Call at or address No. 105 2d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ODD, Protestant girls, English and Scotch, as first-class laundresses; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, Protestant girls, English and Scotch, as chamber-maids; prefer the situation in the country; have good reference. Call or address 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, American Protestant, a situation as sewing machine; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good cutter in the case of children. Call at or address M. O., No. 402 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give the best of references if required. Apply at No. 8 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 407 7th-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements by the day or week in families; can do all kinds of work; is fully competent to assist in sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City references. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up on a bottle; excellent City references. Call or address No. 233 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is do waiting in a private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 253 10th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is a good plain cook; understands her business in all its branches; has been in one place for five years; has the very best of City references; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Please call for two days at No. 145 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and experienced kitchen cook; good City references. Call or address in No. 203 East 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; willing to assist at the washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 227 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl; is an excellent plain sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing; will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is a good baker and understands dessert; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good references. Call at No. 123 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid and waiter; is a good hairdresser; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; will assist in the coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid and waiter; is a good hairdresser; has no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and do plain sewing; best references. Call for two days at No. 126 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has several years' references from her last place. Can be seen until settled at No. 8 Rose Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can make herself useful in the chamber; good City or country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent young woman, as first-class cook; best City references; no objection to assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 220 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as children's nurse; would make herself useful in the family; best of City references. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can make herself useful in the family; best City references. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waiter; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-st., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY AN AMERICAN woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 East 49th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced chamber-maid and good plain sewer, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at No. 20 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid or lady's maid and seamstress. Call Thursday, Nov. 3, at No. 146 East 19th-st.; best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 220 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as children's nurse; can be seen at present place till engaged. No. 27 West 24th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND appearance desires to engage as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred; where she can have the companionship of a home and allowed the privilege of having her child with her; to any one offering such a home she will be a faithful servant and a fond friend. Address, with full particulars, FRIEND, Post-office, Newark, N. J.

AT ROOKHAMPTON, NO. 28 5TH-AV., A large number of English, French, professional Protestants and other cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls for house work, waitresses, nurses, those lately landed, &c.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, PROtestants and Catholics, of all nations, at office No. 1,324 Broadway, near 32d-st., established fourteen years. Prompt attention given all orders.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class servants of all nationalities can be suited immediately at the office, No. 128 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 305 Bowery. Mrs. LUWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, capability, &c.; of obliging disposition; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 347 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman as cook; good City references. Call for two days at No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant girl, English and Scotch, as chamber-maid and waiting; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, Protestant girls, English and Scotch, as chamber-maids; prefer the situation in the country; have good reference. Call or address 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, American Protestant, a situation as sewing machine; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is a good cutter in the case of children. Call at or address M. O., No. 402 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give the best of references if required. Apply at No. 8 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 407 7th-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements by the day or week in families; can do all kinds of work; is fully competent to assist in sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City references. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up on a bottle; excellent City references. Call or address No. 233 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is do waiting in a private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 253 10th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is a good plain cook; understands her business in all its branches; has been in one place for five years; has the very best of City references; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Please call for two days at No. 145 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and experienced kitchen cook; good City references. Call or address in No. 203 East 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; willing to assist at the washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 227 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl; is an excellent plain sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing; will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is a good baker and understands dessert; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good references. Call at No. 123 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid and waiter; is a good hairdresser; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; will assist in the coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid and waiter; is a good hairdresser; has no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 211 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and do plain sewing; best references. Call for two days at No. 126 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has several years' references from her last place. Can be seen until settled at No. 8 Rose Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can make herself useful in the chamber; good City or country; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 27 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent young woman, as first-class cook; best City references; no objection to assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 220 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SCOTCH Protestant woman, as children's nurse; would make herself useful in the family; best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waiter; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-st., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY AN AMERICAN woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 East 49th-st., near Madison-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as children's nurse; can be seen at present place till engaged. No. 27 West 24th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND appearance desires to engage as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred; where she can have the companionship of a home and allowed the privilege of having her child with her; to any one offering such a home she will be a faithful servant and a fond friend. Address, with full particulars, FRIEND, Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and fine washing; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 107 West 29d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; and assist in washing and ironing or housework for a private family; has City reference. Apply at No. 213 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 254 West 37th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as do plain sewing and chamber-work; also sewing; has a Wheeler and Wilson machine and can bring it if required. Call at No. 422 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook, and willing to assist in washing; best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 115 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waiting; good City references. Apply at No. 314 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman, as seamstress, by the day or week; good City references. Call at 215 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., ad M. Hilty.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, to go out by the day; good City references. Call at or address DRESS-MAKER, 338 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; good City references. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as nurse and plain sewer; has good City references. Can be seen at 128 East 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, pastry, cake, roast and poultry; best references. Call at No. 16 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, work by the day or week in a private family. Call at 344 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, and to assist in the washing. Address at her present employer's, No. 21 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy girl to do general house-work for a small family; five years' reference. Call at 224 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City references. Call or address 416 3d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City references. Call or address 416 3d-av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S OR FAMILY washing; to do at her own home. No. 219 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave., up three flights; state, book room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress; six years' best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 42 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; best City references. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; is a good baker and understands her business; best City references given. Can be seen at No. 427 7th-av., between 32d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable woman, to go out by the day as cooking, washing, ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 344 Bleecker-st. M. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; good City references. Call at No. 201 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as gardener and coachman; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; would go as cook or laundry; is a good worker; would work for moderate wages; have got good City references. Address P. M., Box No. 84 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single Scotchman; understands the care of hot and cold grapery; thoroughly understands the gardening; good City and country references. Address H. D., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce twenty-five years' City references; is willing and obliging. Address R. N., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant single man; fully understands his business; is sober and steady; good City references required; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Address T. T., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; his wife is a good cook, baker and dairywoman; best City references. Address M. N., Box No. 312 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Coachman, (single;) thoroughly understands his business and the management of horses; best City references; has been first-class employer. Call or address THOMAS, harness-store, 414 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and nurse and plain seamstress; is fond of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,324 Broadway, second floor, rear 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an English man, who thoroughly understands his business; has twelve years' reference. Apply at Mr. WRIGHT'S, harness-store, No. 211 4th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM; I will make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good references. Address H. P., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; best of City references; last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or coachman and gardener, by a young man who fully understands the business; has the best references. Address coachman, Box No. 616 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter; is fully competent to do the work; French and English. Address F. D., No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young colored man as waiter in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 65 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION (BY A COMPEtent man) who is a thorough groom and good steady driver; has the best of City recommendations from his last place; best of City references. Address COACHMAN, Mr. Chapman's, No. 49 Sheridan-st., corner of Crosby-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Address Mr. Chapman, Box No. 1,324 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular. Any position suitable for a gentleman will call on Coachman, by note to M. C., at private stable, No. 40 West 16th-st., until engaged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 13th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, with board, to a single gentleman, a front room, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C, Box No. 159 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, large, newly-furnished room, with board. No. 28 West 27th-st., brown-stone block, between 5th and 6th-avs. References required.

A VERY PLEASANT WELL-FURnished room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board and attendance. No. 45 East 20th-st., between Broadway and Union-sq., adjoining Metropolitan Exchange.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 121 Waverley-place, between 4th and 5th-avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A GOOD furnished room with board in a private family, short distance from City, near depot; terms moderate; references given and required. Address W., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table, bathroom and gas; also single room; French man cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

CHOICE SUITES OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; location desirable; attendance first-class; private table if desired; references. Apply at No. 6 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A handsome suite of rooms, with or without private table. Comforts of a home offered. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st. References.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 31

WASHINGTON.

Its Incomparably in Disposing of Appropriations—Expiration of a Sewing-Machine Patent—An English Opinion of American Schools—Production of Spirits—New Appointments—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Some inquiring economists have lately discovered a kind of India rubber arrangement in the management of the appropriations which will be brought to the attention of Mr. DAWES, at the next session of Congress. It consists in the fact that no distinction has ever been made in the appropriations between coin and currency disbursements. Thus an appropriation for the pay of a foreign Minister is made in precisely the same terms as one for the pay of a Territorial Governor or other home official. Yet one is paid in coin and the other in currency. The warrants in each case are identical. The accounts kept with each appropriation do not show whether the charges against it are in coin or currency. The appropriations for the erection and repair of public buildings are identical in terms, yet those for the Pacific coast are drawn in coin, and those for the East in currency, the whole matter being optional with the Secretary. This system of accounts has been going on ever since the first issue of legal tender and has been a very convenient thing for the different Secretaries.

THE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE PATENT.

One of the Singer sewing-machine patents expires next Friday, and the refusal to extend it is officially announced today. The Commissioner of Patents states, however, that the refusal does not throw the right to make the Singer sewing-machines open to the public, as there are a number of other patents having several years yet to run, which protect the Singer Manufacturing Company in the exclusive right to manufacture their machines. Several of the existing patents do not expire until 1871, and one of them, the Commissioners states, covers substantially the same points as the one that expires next Friday.

ENGLISH OBSERVATION OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. MUNDELLA, the English member of Parliament now here, has spent much time visiting and comparing the schools and school systems of the different sections of the United States, and has prepared a letter at the request of Gen. EATON, Commissioner of Education, giving his conclusions. He thinks the public school system of Massachusetts superior to any other, and that the high schools of Boston are for practical usefulness in advance of those of any other city with which he is familiar.

A VESSEL OF THE TEHUANTEPEC FLEET DISABLED.

Private letters from the *Mayflower* of the Tehuantepec exploring expedition, at Key West, say that she encountered a terrific gale, lasting twenty-three hours, off the coast of Florida, lost her sails, had her cabin doors driven in, and was in a desperate condition when discovered by the *Tallapoosa*, and towed into port for repairs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

It has been ascertained that the distillers of the United States have a spirit-producing capacity every twenty-four hours, as follows: From grain, 799,377 gallons; from molasses, 24,906 gallons; from fruit, 126,271 gallons, making a total daily capacity of 910,551 gallons. Presuming the grain distillers run 150 days each year, there would be a production of 112,906,650 gallons annually; add to this the 3,735,450 gallons molasses capacity, there would be an annual production from these two sources of 117,642,000 gallons. The actual production of fruit spirits is over 1,000,000 gallons per annum, thus making an actual production annually of 118,642,000 gallons. The consumption of the country has been found to be about 75,000,000 gallons annually, leaving at the lowest estimate a capacity of 43,642,000 gallons, which can only be made available by exportation. From all this, it is ascertained that there is in the United States a capital invested in machinery capable of producing this surplus for exportation in a run of 150 days of each year, the grain capacity alone consuming at least 37,685,017 bushels of the surplus grain of the country.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN S. DELANO was today appointed Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, vice Col. MARCALF, resigned. The following appointments were made by the President today: Charles F. Rodel, of New-York, to be Indian Agent at New-Mexico; Samuel H. Cassiell, to be Postmaster at Seymour, Conn.; Levi Wenich, to be Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio. Secretary BOUTWELL made the following appointments today: Jacob H. Phillips, to be ganger for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania; M. C. Patterson, to be Gauger for the Second District of New-Jersey; A. R. Ricketts and H. G. Overstreet, to be Store-keepers for the State of Kentucky; J. S. Patterson, W. Eastman, Samuel Brooke, W. H. Wyant, H. H. Whitecraft, to be Assistant Assessors for the Seventeenth District of Ohio; John C. Baxter, F. M. Scribner, C. P. Lister, W. A. Rogers, to be Assistant Assessors for the Eighth District of Ohio; George Stall, Sr., R. K. Woodson, Charles Alexander, J. L. Smedley, L. R. Yates, Richard J. Brown, John G. Blair, to be Assistant Assessors for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

CENSUS OF THE SOUTH.

The Census Office has received only partial returns from the Southern States. The indications are that while there has, in some of them, been a decrease, there has in others been an increase of colored population, and that in the aggregate there will be found an increase of that class compared with the result of the census of 1860, but not nearly so large in proportion as that of previous enumerations.

DISTILLERS' METERS.

It is ordered at the Internal Revenue Office that the time within which distillers are required to procure and attach meters is hereby extended to such date as may hereafter be ordered.

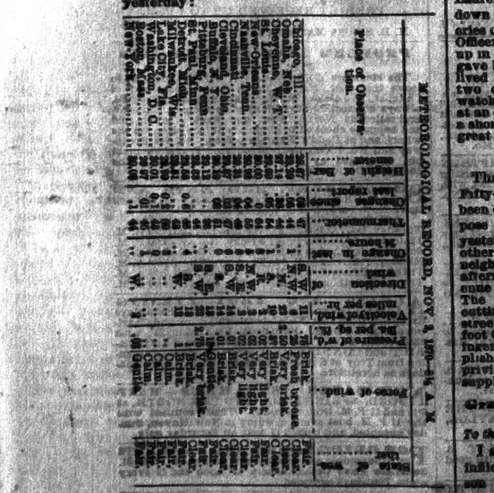
THE NEW SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

The Chiefs of Bureaus of the Interior Department this morning called on the new Secretary to pay their respects.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Bulletin of the Wind and Weather of Yesterday—Second Report from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following is the report of the Signal Service Board for the Benefit of Commerce, issued by the War Department yesterday:



Will of the Late Admiral Dahlgren—It is Admitted to Probate.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 29.

The will of the late Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, dated Dec. 1, 1866, was filed and admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of this district this morning, and letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to his widow, who gave bond in $80,000. This will commences as follows: "Being about to leave the United States on public duty in foreign seas, and being in sound health of mind and body, for which the merciful Creator be praised, it seems to me fitting that I should declare my wishes in regard to the little property which I possess." He then disposes of his property, and directs that "a bronze statue be erected over the grave of my dearly beloved son, ULRIC DAHLGREN, and to his historical vindication from the base aspersions of those who countenanced the savage barbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still hope God may grant me life to do myself." He bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter EVA, (since deceased,) including his claim on the Government for the use of his Dahlgren gun and pension—his sons being able to make their living; and states that the will was made with the approbation of his wife.

THE BRENNAN ASSOCIATION.

West-Side Improvements—Quick Transit—Demand for Legislative Action—Resolutions and Addresses.

The regular monthly meeting of the "Brennan Association" was held last evening, in Lion Park Hall, Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street. JAMES T. KING, the President, occupied the chair. The hall was well filled with citizens of the vicinity, the mechanics and Boulevard laborers apparently predominating. The general objects of the concern, as expressed in the Constitution, are: To have the Boulevard finished without unnecessary delay; to secure legislative measures to secure rapid transit from one end of the City to the other; Hudson River and Harlem Railroad trains to run every fifteen minutes; the Eighth-avenue Railroad to be completed to the Harlem River; all the streets and avenues west of the Boulevard to be grading completed according to contract without delay; Croton water in One Hundredth-street, with free hydrants at Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth avenues and Broadway. Good, substantial sewers in Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, Boulevard, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundredth, Ninety-ninth, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-sixth streets, to the Hudson River; and in all other streets before they are graded. A public dock built at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street and North River. In case of fire, that the citizens of Bloomingdale should have the use of the Croton water from the present aqueduct, until it is removed or other means provided. All the surroundings of the Central Park completed immediately, so that the owners of land in the vicinity can improve their property and have the benefit of those great improvements, thereby adding to the wealth of the City; and especially that One Hundred and Tenth-street, the northern boundary of the Park, should be sewered, graded, and improved from the Hudson to the Harlem River.

The Executive Committee reported the probability of the Boulevard being completed from Manhattanville to Fifty-ninth-street; that rapid transit though the City could only be secured by a compromise of conflicting interests; that legislation will, if necessary, be resorted to, to compel the railroad companies to afford necessary transit accommodations; that the Eighth-avenue Railroad authorities are ready and anxious to track, equip and operate their route to the Harlem River as soon as the avenue is graded; the lower part is nearly done; the upper part near the river is graded merely as a country road. Under-draining will have to be forced by legislation. Other wants are under slow process of cure. The report was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JOHN W. PIERSON: "That an application be made to the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of an act exempting bonds, mortgages, and real estate from taxation;" also, "that the law governing the laying out of assessments for public improvements should be so amended that no property shall be assessed for benefit, unless such benefit is direct, immediate and apparent;" also, "that the proper authorities be requested to cause so much of the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad as lies opposite the Central Park, to be removed to the easterly side of the avenue and directly adjoining the easterly curb-stone, so that passengers may with greater facility reach the sidewalk of the Park, and the rest of the roadway of the avenue be left free for the passage of vehicles, the use of trade, &c. Adopted.

Gen. ECKERT L. VELIE delivered an address upon the dangerous effects of malaria, &c., from sunken lots and lack of sewerage; also the plans to benefit and beautify the upper west side of this City. Capt. W. L. WILEY followed. Every allusion to the opening of new streets, building sewers and employing more laborers, was hailed with spontaneous acclamation.

Supposed Loss of the Steam-ship Varuna—List of Passengers.

The steam-ship *Varuna*, of the Galveston line, is more than a week overdue, having left this port on Oct. 19. She belongs to C. H. MALLORY & Co., and had on board thirty-six cabin passengers and a full crew. Her cargo consisted of dry goods principally, and was valued at $200,000. This steam-ship was built at Mystic in 1869, was of wood, a propeller, and 670 tons burden. The last seen of the *Varuna* was on the evening of Oct. 19, when she was observed off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, by the *De Soto*. She was then four days out, from this City, and ought to have arrived at Galveston by the 23d ult. at the latest. It is feared that the *Varuna* was caught in one of the recent gales which have proved so disastrous to shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, and has foundered. Her owners were until yesterday of the opinion that she might have become disabled merely, and that she would yet be heard from. They based their hopes of her safety upon the fact that she is a stanch steamer well able to withstand any ordinary gale in security, and her officers are men of experience. Yesterday they gave up all hope of hearing from her again. Among her passengers were residents of Texas who had spent the Summer at the North, and were returning to their homes for the Winter. The following is list of the passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hitchcock, G. Rattley, I. L. Briggs, A. Lewis, J. Blum, H. Blum, A. Cohen, S. Southwick, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Bernard, Alexander Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Jenkins, member of the English Parliament, Mr. Harris, Charles Ames, James Quinn, Wallace Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Bosley, Mr. Lairaro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hewnk, Mr. J. P. Blesney, C. Blum, Mrs. Von Harten, Mrs. Lyons and family, (five in all,) Mrs. George W. Seaver, James Leddy, James Haud.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fleetwood Park Course.

Yesterday there was a limited attendance at Fleetwood Park to witness a sweepstakes trot for a purse and stake of $1,000, between DAN. MACE's bay mare *Lydia Thompson*, to wagon; BEN. DANIEL's bay mare *Topsy*, in harness, and O. A. HICKOK's roan mare *Edna*, to wagon. The latter was withdrawn on account of lameness, and the race was left to the other two. *Lydia Thompson* was the favorite at 60 to 25 in the betting, and even after Topsy won the first heat in 2:41½ she had still the call in the betting. She won the next three heats very easily in 2:42¼, 2:37, 2:38.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Nov. 2.—Purse and stake $1,000, mile heats.

D. Mace's b m. Lydia Thompson, to wagon	1	1	1	1
B. Daniel's b. m. Topsy, in harness	4	2	2	2

Time—2:41¼, 2:42¼, 2:37, 2:38.

Daring Robbery.

At 10 o'clock last evening, CASPER DELVILLE, of No. 163 Prince-street, while on his way home, was assaulted on the corner of Prince and Laurens streets by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch. The cries of the victim attracted the attention of Officer BRUSH, of the Eighth Precinct, who ran up in time to arrest one of the assailants, who gave his name as JACOB STEWART, and said he lived at No. 791 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The two other highwaymen escaped, taking the watch with them. The crime being committed at an early hour, in a crowded street, and within a short distance of the Station-house, occasioned great surprise among the Police.

Fifth-Avenue Improvement.

That portion of Fifth-avenue between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, which has been closed to travel for some time, for the purpose of being laid with wooden pavement, was yesterday opened to the public, and adds another to the many attractive drives in that neighborhood. The circumstance was yesterday afternoon fully taken advantage of, and the avenue crowded with gay turnouts and fast teams. The improvement involved some heavy rock-cutting from Sixty-eighth to Seventy-second streets, and involved the lowering of two four-foot Croton mains; but through the professional ingenuity of the engineer, this was accomplished without shutting off the water or depriving citizens for a moment of their usual supply.

Grambles from the Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of the daily sufferers under an infliction which the Superintendent of the Hudson River station at Thirteenth-street ought to prevent. The 4¼ afternoon train has a great number of passengers, but they are always obliged to pass over the platforms of one train, sometimes amid the drippings of rain and coal-soot, to their train, many strangers becoming confused, and not knowing which their train is. Now, why, in the name of common sense, is not the 4¼ train put next the main platform of the station? Then, another infliction—I am obliged to come to the City every Saturday night by the Poughkeepsie train, No. 37, getting on at Dobbs' Ferry. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is hardly standing room in the cars. The conductor has been repeatedly remonstrated with for not having cars enough, but he always expresses himself as surprised at "the number of passengers," &c. But on Saturday nights there will always be an increased number of passengers, and that ought to be guarded against. Why should fifty people pay their fares, and then be obliged to stand for miles? Nothing but the voice of the Press can correct such evils. PASSENGER.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANK MILLER, a native of France and a resident of Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday morning in the Fourteenth Ward, after he had taken felonious possession of a horse and wagon valued at $300, which had been left in the street by HIRAM P. GATMAN, of No. 220 East Fifteenth-street. The prisoner, while before Justice HOGAN, said it was a joke, as he was intoxicated at the time. He was somewhat sobered when held for trial.

Profs. HALL, HEARTNUTS and EASTMAN, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, under the auspices of the General Government, left for Europe yesterday on board the steam-ship *China*, to witness the total eclipse on the 22d of December in the Island of Sicily. They remain on the island about two or three weeks, and afterward come directly home, and will report on their return to Commodore SANDS of the Naval Observatory at Washington. Another party, under the guidance of Prof. WILLOCK, of Harvard College, Mass., and Prof. PETUS, of Hamilton College, New-York, will leave by the *Algiers* today. Some of them intend to go to the island and assist in the search of Spain. Both parties hope to meet in London and proceed up the Mediterranean.

Rev. THOMAS A. GRIFFITHS, the newly-elected Chaplain of the Asbury Sons of Temperance, No. 411, lectured last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, before a large audience, on "The Constitution of our Order; the Body, the Spirit, and the Soul; and how to preserve them." The lecturer discussed his subject with much originality of thought and sparkling eloquence. His remarks were exceedingly interesting and instructive.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Union League Club-house, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, in the case of JOSEPH W. EMERSON, a book-keeper, who shot himself in the head through the temple on Tuesday night. It appears that the deceased had been in his room for twelve hours before his suicide was discovered. He had frequently been subject to fits of despondency, from some unknown cause. The deceased was thirty-seven years of age, and a native of Maine.

JOHN LEE, of No. 14 Montgomery-street, a desperate-looking ruffian, was arrested yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having assaulted JAMES CONKLING, of Catharine and Madison streets, and GEORGE KELLY, of No. 99 Oliver-street, both seamen, whom he attempted to kill with some sharp weapon. CONKLIN was dangerously cut in his breast, and KELLY sustained several severe wounds on his body. Justice HOGAN held the accused for trial, and sent the complainants to the House of Detention.

On Monday last a melancholy accident occurred to Dr. GIFFORD, the celebrated dentist of this City, by which it is feared that he will be deprived of his sight. It appears that in taking a dental instrument known as an "excavator," from an upper shelf in his office, he brought his hand suddenly in contact with the handle of it, and the tool by a strange mishap was twirled about, the sharp end striking his left eye, and completely cutting the pupil in twain. The best surgical aid was promptly secured, but the case, we regret to say, is as unpromising one.

A grand public temperance anniversary meeting will be held in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this (Thursday) evening, under the auspices of Siloam Division, No. 135, Sons of Temperance. Several eminent speakers will deliver addresses. There will also be singing by a choir. The following are the Committee in charge of arrangements: J. T. PEARCE, WM. H. ACKERS, H. MOFFATT and JAS. FARRELL, R. S.

THOMAS MCDONALD, of No. 41 Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having, on Tuesday night, assaulted FRANK SOUVELL, in Water-street, and by violent means robbed him of $14. During his assault McDONALD threatened to kill his victim, who, however, gave an alarm to the Police, who secured the ruffian. He was remanded for trial.

The case of JUAN C. DE MIER occupied the attention of the United States District Court, yesterday. Judge BLATCHFORD presided. The case is to determine the ownership of a forfeiture of eleven bales of Panama hats, belonging to DE MIER. It is claimed that the owner surreptitiously entered the goods at the Custom-house, and that he made an undervaluation of four bales.

A paragraph in Tuesday's TIMES in regard to the health of Rev. SAMUEL W. KING, of the North Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, was inserted on account of his supposed long absence from the hospital is concerned. He has not been taken from his home, and he is improving so rapidly as to give hopes of his entire recovery.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, bail was refused by Recorder HACKETT in the case of JAMES MCCABE, a supervisor of elections, now under arrest on a charge of highway robbery alleged to have been committed in June, 1868. The charge was abandoned by the District-Attorney several years ago, but the defendant was recently arrested for political reasons.

A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. SHIPE yesterday in the case of FERDINAND SCHWATZ, the saloon keeper who was fatally stabbed on the 25th ult. by CHAS. EDSON and LOUIS FRANK. Two wounds penetrating into the cavity of the trunk were found by the physician, either one of which would have caused death. The inquest will be held today.

The agents of the *Columbia*, from Glasgow for this port, state that she sailed from Greenock on the 15th and Lough Foyle on the 16th inst., and consequently is just about due, she not being a fast sailer. All steamers coming this way have made long passages of late. Nobody need be anxious about her.

The Firemen's Ball Committee have organized for the season, and propose to give their forty-second ball in aid of the widows and orphans' fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 20th of January, 1871.

BRIDGET LOUGH quarreled with MICHAEL TAYLOR, yesterday afternoon, at the tenement-house, No. 49 Mulberry-street, when the woman seized an ax and dealt her opponent a terrific blow on the head, causing a severe wound. She was arrested, and, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, held over for trial.

PETER AMAXION, a truck driver, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, charged with having recklessly driven his vehicle over the body and head of DANIEL ROSENBERG, a cripple, severely injuring him. The prisoner gave bail to answer.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, of No. 20 Clarkson-street, while laboring in a fit or delirium tremens, last evening, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

AGNES MACKEY, five years of age, died, last night, from burns which she received by the accidental ignition of a basket of shavings, which set fire to her clothing, at her parents' residence, No. 73 Water-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest over the body.

BERNARD RODGERS, No. 157 Bowery, was knocked down and run over by a run-away team at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and had a leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANCIS H. ROESCHE, of No. 189 Bowery, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 16 Pearl-street, from the fourth floor, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JAMES CONNOLLY, aged twenty-eight, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by being crushed between the elevator and the hatchway of No. 64 White-street, where he was a porter.

A fire which did a damage of $200 to stock, occurred yesterday in the fancy goods store of ALTMANN & BROS., No. 232 Sixth-avenue; the loss is covered by insurance.

CHARLES KRUNZ, of No. 212 Third-street, who fell off a new building in Forty-first-street, on Tuesday, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. CHARLES H. FLETCHER has been appointed a clerk in the Custom-house at a salary of $1,800, vice WILLIAM E. SUPOWICK, resigned.

WILLIAM KELLY, of No. 19 Dover-street, was arrested yesterday, for larceny. He and THOMAS MORRIS, of No. 261 Pearl-street, were in a dram-shop playing dice, when KELLY dexterously passed his hand into his companion's pocket and extracted $27. He had no defense to offer when arraigned before Justice HOGAN, so was locked up to answer at the General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and ordered general bills, amounting to $11,000, to be audited and paid. Supervisor STILLWELL moved to have JAMES CASSIDY appointed Keeper of the Penitentiary, but on motion of Supervisor HOWELL, the matter was laid on the table, after which the Board adjourned.

The golden wedding of Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT was celebrated in Brooklyn Tuesday evening. Troops of friends were present, and those who could not attend, including Chief-Justice CHASE, Dr. THOMPSON, and President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, sent letters of congratulation. The presents were very costly and numerous. The bust of W. R. CALDWELL was attached to an oil portrait of HENRY WARD BEECHER, "Coming to the Parson," was a gift of Dr. THOMPSON. Several superb baskets of flowers were also presented to the venerable couple. Bronze ornaments and seats of gold eagles were many. Late in the evening the company withdrew, after pronouncing the best benisons on the doctor and his wife.

JOHN STANTON, better known as "Cory O'Lanus," the well-known contributor to the *Eagle*, died of consumption, at his residence, in Adelphi-street, yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and two children behind him.

LONG ISLAND.

The storm of Sunday and Monday was quite severe in Suffolk County. The south wall of the brick engine-house in course of erection at the depot of the Long Island Railroad, in Greenpoint, blew down during the southwest gale Monday morning. The contractor, Mr. HALLETT, of Riverhead, has engaged men to clear away the *débris*. The gale, which has been blowing with more or less violence for the last three days, has made quite lively times on the water. The boat plying between MAYES' phosphate factory, on Shelter Island, and Greenport, was dismasted, Monday the schooner *Olive Hopwood*, of Maine, lying at a wharf discharging lumber, parted her cables and went ashore, where she still lies. Several boats were stove and sunk among them the packet-boat running between Greenport and Rainhead Shelter Island.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Long Island City on Tuesday evening the report of the Special Committee on Drainage, of which Alderman WILLIAMS was chairman, was accepted and the necessary resolutions passed. Ride gates are to be built at the mouth of Sunswick Creek, Astoria, and in Dutch Kills Creek, near the crossing of Thompson's-avenue, and the marshes drained after the plan of the draining of Flushing meadows. A competent engineer is to be appointed to take charge of the drainage, and the same Committee empowered to act on all matters in reference to drainage. The amount which will be expended on the gates is fixed at $6,000. Seven or eight hundred acres will be drained through this act, the most important of any inaugurated by the Common Council.

The Long Island Congregational Consolidation met at Fording River last week. Rev. O. HOLMES was chosen Moderator. The exercises consisted of discussions, devotional exercises and business. The attendance on the last days of the session was good. The next session will be held at Upper Aquebogue, on the third Tuesday of May next.

The large hotel that was raised at Breslau a few weeks since, and which was to be the largest and finest in the place, was blown down during the recent storm. The work was recommenced yesterday, and will be pushed through to completion.

NEW-JERSEY.

A daughter of THOMAS SMITH, an employe on the New-Jersey Railroad, who lives on Liberty-street, Elizabeth, met with a strange accident a day or two ago. The little girl put a pebble in her nose while at play, and it worked in so far that it was thought the child must die. At last the family physician, Dr. PETERS, tried the novel experiment of flooding the head with water, as much as possible through the ear, and running it out. On the sixth trial the pebble came with the water, and the child's life was saved.

The Fair in aid of the Old Ladies' Home at Newark is progressing at the Rink, and every night the building is crowded. Many attractions are offered, among which are representations of things and places. The costumes are many of them elegant.

Mrs. GOODACRE, who was assaulted by her husband, in New-Brunswick, on Monday night, was still alive yesterday, but it was thought that she could not recover. Recorder HAYNES committed GOODACRE to the County Jail. Bail was offered, but refused by the Recorder.

Lincoln Lodge No. 7, A. P. A., of Newark, installed their first officers on Tuesday night. In seventeen of the United States, there are 190 lodges and 18,000 members.

Police Commissioner JOHN DWYER, of Newark, has resigned his position in the Board.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—American Securities opened quiet and steady. Stocks opened steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92½	92⅝
Consols for account	92¾	92½	92⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	82	82¼	82¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, old	82¼	82¼	82¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	80¾	....	80¾
United States 10-40s	77	....	77¼
Illinois Central R. R. shares	110¼	....	110¼
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	....	18¾
Atlantic and Great Western			
Railroad shares	2¾	....	2¾

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed firm. Middling Uplands opened at 9½d. and closed 9½d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¾d. and closed at 9¾d. Sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS quiet. Wheat, No. 1 red, 10s. 9d. per cental for California white.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—SUGAR easier, on the spot; easier afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $5 25 for No. 1 Spring; $5 75 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 for double extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car-lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24. CORN scarce and firm; sales, 8,200 bushels ear at 90c. OATS quiet and firm; sales steady at 40c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL $1 75 for bolted, and $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt. HULL-FEED unchanged. SEEDS: Timothy, $3 50@$3 75. PROVISIONS: Mess PORK, nominally $22@$23. Middlings, 10½@12½ c. ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES 90c.@$1c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 10c., to New-York, the latter to hold in bulk; Lumber, $1 50@$1 75 per M. to Albany; $2 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 40c.; to New-York, 25c.; to Albany, 60c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $8 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₩ ton. IMPORTS—Rio Coffee, 1,000 bags; Wheat, 69,000 bushels Barley, and 1,344,000 feet lumber. Canal EXPORTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Barley, and 156,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS unsettled; Wheat 7c.; Corn, 12c. 212½c.; Oats, 10c. to New-York. FLOUR steady; 600 bbls. sold at quotations previously published. WHEAT lower; demand light; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 White; 14,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 18; 7,000 bushels old No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 08. CORN in fair demand and firmer; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.@71c. OATS dull, firm and scarce; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 46c. RYE, PEAS and SEEDS inactive and unchanged. BARLEY neglected. PORK steady at $22 75. LARD steady at 16¼c.@16¾c. HIGHWINES, 88c. offered, and 90c. asked.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—RAIL EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and easier: Spring Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Winter quiet, weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, $4 15. CORN firm and higher, with a fair demand; No. 2, 65c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm, with a fair demand; No. 2, 77c. BARLEY declining. PORK firm and lower; sales, 2,775. HIGHWINES stronger at 88c., wood, and 89½c. iron-bound. Mess PORK, $19 75, seller December and January. LARD HOGS dull and declined to $7 30@$7 40. CATTLE dull and nominally lower. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—COTTON in good demand at full prices; tendency towards advance; Middling, 18¼c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and declined; Red, $1 05@$1 11. CORN dull and drooping; New, 60c.@62c. OLD, 65c.@66c. RYE quiet and weak at 75c.@76c. OATS quiet and weak; Graded, 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull; holders anxious to sell; Fall, $1@$1 05. Mess PORK dull and lower; sales, 250 bbls. Old at $24; no New in the market. LARD dull and drooping; sales, 200 tcs. at Steam at 13½c. BACON—None in market. Green SHOULDERS sold at 8½c., delivered the first good weather. Live HOGS dull and lower at $6 75@$7. WHISKY in fair demand, and advanced to 88c. Cash. EXCHANGE par.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—COTTON easier, but quotably lower; Middling, 18½c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 125 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; total, 775 bales; export, coastwise, 100; held, 500; stock, 4,500 bales. FLOUR dull and irregular. WHEAT more active; Maryland Amber, $1 30@$1 40; good to prime, $1 20@$1 28; common to fair, $1 10@$1 20; Western, $1 20@$1 35. CORN firm; White, 75c.; Yellow, 76c.@78c. Western, 76c.@78c. OATS quiet and lower, 40c.@42c. RYE, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK firm and in good demand at $22. BACON firm and active; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 13c.; Shoulders, 11½c.; Hams, 18c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@16¾c. WHISKY better at 88c.@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; Middling Uplands, 19c.; do. Gulf, 17½c. Cleargrain HAY—No. 1 offered at $28. CLOVERSEED active at $4 75@$5 75; Monthly nominal at $5@$5 25. FLAXSEED, $2 12@$2 15. FLOUR firm, but less demanded; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Western, Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, $5 75@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 50@$7 75; Penny, $5 50@$7 75. WHEAT firm, but less doing; Indiana Red at $1 27@$1 40; Amber, $1 42@$1 45; White, $1 40@$1 65. RYE commands 80c. CORN dull; Western and Pennsylvania Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—COTTON firmer at 18c. FLOUR steady; Superfine Winter, $4 10@$4 25; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 25. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20@$1 22. CORN quiet; Mixed, 66c.; Ghetto White, 70c. OATS heavy at 41c.@44c. BARLEY declining; No. 2 Spring, 70c. WHISKY heavy at 86c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK nominal. HAMS nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. CATTLE firm at $3@$7. Live HOGS dull at $6 50@$7. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—FLOUR is dull; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $8. CORN—Mixed, 80c.@85c.; White, 85c.; Yellow, 87½c. OATS, 51c.@52c. HEAY, $1. HAY—Prime, $27 50. PORK—Mess, $23 75@$24. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; and Clear Sides, 16½c.@17½c. HAMS, 27½c.@30c. LARD, tierces, 17c.@17½c.; Kegs, 18½c. SUGAR—Prime, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, 90c.@91c. COFFEE—Prime, 17½c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121½; New-York Sight Drafts par @ ¼ premium. GOLD, 110¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; fair to good Amber State and Western, $1 30@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 40@$1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull and lower; sales, 1,500 bushels at 72c. for Western. OATS quiet and steady; sales, 1,500 bushels at 44c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORNMEAL $1 75 for bolted, and $1 65 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. HULL-FEED unchanged. SEEDS: Timothy, $3@$3 25. PROVISIONS: Mess PORK, nominally $22@$23. Middlings, 10½@12½ c. ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES 90c.@91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 10c., to New-York, the latter to hold in bulk; Lumber, $1 50@$1 75 per M. to Albany; $2 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 40c.; to New-York, 25c.; to Albany, 60c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $8 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₩ ton. IMPORTS—Rio Coffee, 1,000 bags; Wheat, 69,000 bushels Barley, and 1,344,000 feet lumber. Canal EXPORTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Barley, and 156,000 feet Lumber.

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